ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,241—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Dec.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			TUESDAY, 5 P.M.	
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BM. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROHILLA, 24th January KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1069	Rs. 625

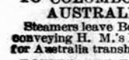
INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 3rd, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 12th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATINO ..... 9th January, 1895.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
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For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

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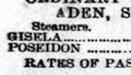
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 6th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 6th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th December, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

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No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.
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		Cash. Per. doz. Bts. ½ bts. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bts. ½ bts. Rs. a.
BASS	Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons	8 0	5 8
	Do. by Stone I. C. A.	7 12	5 8
GUINNESS	Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	8 0	5 8
	Do. do.		
ROMFORD	by Burke & Co.	8 5	12 9
LIGHT BEER.	IND. COOPE & Co.'s.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credi. Rs. a.
	Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4
	Do. pts.	4 8	5 0
	Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
	Do. of 6 ,, pts.	26 8	29 8

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THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
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Of the Newest Patterns.
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Of Maximum Speed.
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OLD IRISH.

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Per doz ..... Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
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	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	28 0	Rs.	31 8
Per gallon ..... ,,	13 4	,,	14 12
	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	35 0	Rs.	39 0
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	Cash.		Credit.
Per doz ..... Rs.	26 0	Rs.	29 0
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Imperiales	in Boxes of 25	with silver foil.	Rs. 8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	,, 25	,,	6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50	with ring	11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50	,,	9	8	,,
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Do. do. No. 1	,, 100	,,	5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100	,,	5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100	,,	4	8	,,

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Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
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High Power,
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Suitable for all purposes.
THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.
THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.
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6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each.
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FRIDAY, December 14, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 15, for Purdah Ladies only, 3 to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, for General Public, 4 p.m. till 10-30 p.m.
Further particulars will be announced.
Donations of Work thankfully received by Mrs. CLARK, Honorary Secretary, Parel.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
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IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
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the Company being booked to appear in Calcutta on Friday, December 14th.

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OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.
AND DURING THE WEEK
ANOTHER CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!!
First time of Miss DAISY in her JUGGLING act on HORSEBACK!
First time of the 4 Lady PIERROTS!
First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR!
First time of the BATONDE!
Concluding each Evening with
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ZENANA SEATS have been provided.

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"TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN PINK,"
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AT THE
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40 PERFORMERS.
Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co.
Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle, front row.....Rs. 3
Dress Circle, other seats.....Rs. 2
Pit Stalls, Rs. 1. Pit and Gallery, Ans. 8.
MEMBERS TICKETS.—The Hon. Secretary will issue Cards on Application to be Exchanged for Numbered Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1894,
AT 5-15 P.M.
GIVEN BY MR. R. WENNING,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MISS PEDRAZA, MISS EVANS, AND MISS DE GA.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano.....March from Tannhauser.....R. Wagner. Arrangement by Liszt. MR. WENNING.
2. Violin ....Fantaisie Appassionata .....Vieuxtemps. Miss PEDRAZA.
3. Songs .....a The Cottage } R. Schumann. b Devotion } Miss DE GA.
4. Piano.....Tanzweise .....Meyer Helmund. Miss EVANS.
5. Piano.....a Chanson Hongroise .....Dupont. b Caprice Genre Scarlatti ....Paderewski. MR. WENNING.
6. Violin .....a Serenade Espagnole .....Albeniz. b Bolero .....Moszkowski. Miss PEDRAZA.
7. Song .....Couplets de Siebel (Faust).....Ch. Gounod. Miss DE GA.
8. Piano.....Overture Tannhauser .....R. Wagner. Miss EVANS and MR. WENNING.

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats .....Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats.....Re. 1.

TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row. Tickets may also be had at the Doors.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.

A MAGIC LANTERN ENTERTAINMENT to the Children of Members of the Club will be given, on the Club Premises, at 6 P.M., THIS EVENING. All such Children are Invited.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

UNDER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the Committee of the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, the BATH will be RESERVED, from 10th December to 21st December, between 1 P.M. and 3 P.M., for the use of non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and Seamen (British) taking part in the Tournament.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, invites Sealed Tenders for the Supply of the undermentioned Articles for One year commencing from 1st April, 1895, and ending on the 31st March, 1896, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef, Buttock, free from bones and fat.
3. Covering and Dammering cases and casks.
4. Straw Rice.
5. Deal wood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Mutton Suet.
8. Tinware Articles.

2. The Forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each Class named above should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for—" will be received upto the 9th January, 1895, at 12 Noon precisely.

4. Samples should accompany Tenders, and Specimens of the Articles required can be seen at the Depot.

5. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt to the extent specified at the foot of each Schedule.

6. A Security Deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

J. PARKER, M.D., SURGEON-MAJOR,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1894.

FOR SALE.

THE GINNING FACTORY and COTTON PRESS of the ANGLO-INDIAN COTTON GINNING and OIL Company, Limited, situated at Broach, consisting of a Ginning Factory of 51 Gins, a Press-house with a Nasmyth's Press and Finisher, all in working order, together with all Appliances, Tools, Stores and Fuel at present in Stock, and whatever other Articles the Company may possess at Broach.

Full particulars regarding same, and conditions of tenure of the Company's land, can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned, to whom Offers for the Property should be made.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th December, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Selections of Choicest
CHAMPAGNES.

	Rs. a.
BINET FILS'S Dry Elite 84	77 0
WACHTER & Co.'s ROYAL CHARTER	78 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0
Dry Champagne, 1 pints, per dozen	22 8

PINTS of above As. 3 per Case extra.
Retail Lists on Application.
5, 7 & 9, BELL LANE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
VALLANCE'S VARIETIES
AND
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
J. B. BUCKSTONE'S
Comic Drama in one-Act, entitled
"GOOD FOR NOTHING."
MISS BESSIE FREEMAN
In her Wonderful Impersonation of
NAN.
MISS RACHEL LOWE in New Songs.
MR. JEAN SEUL, the Man of Mystery,
In FRESH ILLUSIONS.
MISS LILLIE HARGREAVES,
MR. WALTER BOND,
MR. SYDNEY ARTHUR, AND
ALL THE STARS.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
Grand Complimentary Benefit
TENDERED TO
MISS RACHEL LOWE,
When a Gigantic Programme of Novelties Will be presented.
SATURDAY NEXT,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
"THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE,"
AND
A STRONG VARIETY BILL.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
Will Produce on
THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely,
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
"BARBARA,"
AND
CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... " 3
Pit Stalls..... " 2
Pit, &c..... " 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

NOTICE.

FROM the 10th instant our OFFICES will be in HUMMUM STREET, No. 1, Fort.

W. H. NEBEL & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WANTED, immediately, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR and RETOUCHER, thoroughly Experienced and Well up in Portraiture. Must be accustomed to High Class Work. Only Competent persons need apply, with Specimens and References, to "L. D. C.," care of
MESSRS. THACKER & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of G. E. SCHOFIELD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of G. E. SCHOFIELD, who died in England in or about the month of July last, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament has been granted there to his Executor, W. J. CRIGHTON, are hereby required to send in their claims to F. W. SHAW, Agent to the said Executor, at the Office of Messrs. FLEMING SHAW & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on or before the 25th Day of January, 1895, at the expiration of which time the residue of the Assets will be handed over to the person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased are hereby required to pay their debts to the said Executor.—Dated this 6th Day of December, 1894.

F. W. SHAW,
Agent to the Executor.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1894, for the Supply of the following Disinfectants for a period of One year, from 1st March, 1895, to 29th February, 1896, or for Three years from 1st March, 1895, to 28th February, 1898:—

Carbolic Acid Powder, to contain not less than 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic Acid, Cresol, Phenyle, Sanitas Powder. } of the Best Quality.

1. Printed Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract can be had, on payment of One Rupee per each form of Tender, at the Office of the Health Officer.

2. A deposit of Rupees 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further Deposit as per conditions of Contract.

4. Samples of Carbolic Acid Powder taken by the Health Officer, from the Supplies delivered by the Contractor, shall be sent for Examination every month, or at such time as may be found expedient, to Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the Contractor.

5. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp Duty on his Contract, and the Charges for executing it.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th December, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1894, upto 2 P.M., for the Supply of the following Articles:—

Oorced, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses for One year from 1st March, 1895, to 29th February, 1896, or for Three years from 1st March, 1895, to 28th February, 1898.

Printed Forms of Tenders, and Conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained, on payment of One Rupee for each Form of Tender, at the Office of the Health Officer.

A Deposit of Rupees 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp Duty on their Contracts, and the Charges for executing them and such further Deposit as with the Rupees 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a Reserver Stock of Oorced, &c., to meet two months' requirements.

The Grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Oorced for Bullocks, and Gram, Barley and Bran for Horses, and must be all of the First quality, and according to Sealed Samples open to inspection in the Office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right, before accepting Tenders, of Revising such of the Rates in Successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th December, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1894, upto 2 P.M., for the Supply of the following Articles:—

1. Hay, Green Grass, and Rice Straw, for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses, for One year, from 1st March, 1895, to 29th February, 1896, or for a period of Three years from 1st March, 1895, to 28th February, 1898.

2. Hay and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for One year from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, or for a period of Three years from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1898.

Printed Forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained, on payment of One Rupee for each Form of Tender, at the Office of the Health Officer.

A Deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountants's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp Duty on their Contracts, and the Charges for executing them, and such further Deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a Reserve Stock of Hay to meet Two months' requirements on Municipal land, at the Flats, or such other positions as may be approved.

Hay, Straw and Green Grass to be of the 1st quality, and Samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right, before accepting Tenders, of Revising such of the Rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th December, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, 6TH DECEMBER, 1894.
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the Patronage of
R. H. VINCENT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
AND
H. G. GELL, ESQ.,
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police,
WILL BE GIVEN
BY THE POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Duet .....
MRS. R. H. VINCENT and MRS. MANDER.
2. Song (Comic) ....." The Good Old Annual" .....
MR. QUINNEY.
3. Whistling Solo, with Banjo Accompaniment.
MR. D. HOUGHTON.
4. Song .....
MRS. OLIVER.
5. Violin Solo .....
MR. JOLLIFFE.
6. Song ....." Look Back" .....Reay.
MR. MONTAGUE.
7. Song ....." Husbands" .....Roeckel.
MRS. FLYNN.
8. Recitation ....." The Dandy Fifth" .....
MR. QUINNEY.
9. Song (Character) .....
MR. PETERS.
10. Step Dance .....
MR. JIM O'REILLY.

Meeting of WELLINGTON and BLUCHER by the Red Sea

PART II.
FARCICAL COMEDY, ENTITLED
"TURN HIM OUT."

CHARACTERS.

Nicodemus Nobbs .....(An Itinerant Vendor of Juvenile Toys)	Mr. Hack.
Mr. Mackintosh Moke.	Mr. Michael.
Mr. Eglantine Rosscaf	Mr. Montague.
Julia (Moke's Wife)	Miss M. Cottle.
Susan (Maid of all Work)	Mrs. Flynn.
Porters.	

PRICES of ADMISSION: Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas.
To be obtained at the Club Rooms, Esplanade Police Court, or from Mr. Hack, Police Station, Frere Road, or at the Doors on the Night of the Performance.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Overture at 9 P.M.
W. D. T. HACK, Business Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4¾ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India }	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette" 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Fulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette Office, Bombay.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED, with experience in Workshops and Drawing Office; Temporary Appointment; Salary Rs. 150 per mensem; Copies of Testimonials should be submitted to the Undersigned by the 15th of December, 1894.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Supdt.
Hubli, 1st December, 1894.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.
FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS,
at Rs. 2-0; 3-0; 4-8; 5-8; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY!—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.
Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.
Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.
Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Hea remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.
Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.
The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 220 Military Messes and 67 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered,

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 988,043
"	1892	" 2,056,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,368
Total Accumulated Funds	" 8,003,265
ROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,765,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 59, High Holborn, LONDON.

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
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WITH
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Unquestionable Security,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
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FUNDS EXCEED 90 LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 33 LAKHS.

FUNDS remain in India Invested in Government Securities, thus avoiding Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

THE Working Expenses of the ORIENTAL are the Lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same Age.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMP

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sale of Work, St. George's Hospital, 4 to 7 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Wankola.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Vallance's Variety Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Zuari entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A JAGIRDAR.—Appa Sahib, a Jagirdar of Jamkhandi, in company with thirty followers, arrived on Tuesday morning, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow, at Khetwady Main Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 5th December, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 46, *viz.*, 1s. 0½*d.* per rupee.

DR. F. S. DAVUR.—We understand that the British Institute of Public Health has invited Dr. F. S. Davur, M. D., D. P. H., &c., to represent the Institute as a delegate at the Congress to be held at Calcutta this month; but owing to his absence in Switzerland, Dr. Davur will not be able to accept the invitation.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Halleem Rasheed, a coolie, employed on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Huzara, got his right leg accidentally fractured by a number of gunny bags falling on him while stacking them in the hold of the ship. The injured coolie was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE FORTHCOMING TOURNAMENT.—As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, the Back Bay Bath Company has under special arrangement with the committee of the Naval and Military Tournament, reserved convenient hours on each day from 10th to 24th December for the use of non-commissioned officers, privates, and seamen, (British) taking part in the tournament.

DEATH OF A BANIA MERCHANT.—We regret to announce the death of Sha Dewjee Purbhat Ludha, a well-known Bania merchant of the Kutchi Dossa Oswal caste, which sad event occurred yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock. The deceased was a leading cotton merchant, and was connected with the Pinjrapole and other Hindu charitable institutions as one of the trustees. He died of heart-disease at the early age of forty-nine years.

A SHIP'S OFFICER ASSAULTED BY A VICTORIA-DRIVER.—Mr. Charles Wartley, the 2nd Officer of the steamer Randal, was, on Tuesday morning, admitted into the St. George's Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the nose, caused by a victoria-driver, name and number not yet known, by means of a stick, owing to a dispute, which arose about the payment of fare at Trimbuck Purushram Street, on Monday midnight. A clue having been obtained, an active search is being made for the offender.

WEDDING AT GONDOLEE.—A correspondent writes:—On Sunday, the 25th, the wedding of Miss Rose Sera Baptista with Mr. Clement F. Pereira, cashier in the firm of Messrs. Jaffer Suleman and Co., Girgaum, was celebrated by Rev. Father W. Henriques in the Church of St. Andrew, Bandora, before a large circle of ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Peter D'Lima being the best man. The bridal party with their guests were entertained at dinner on the same day by Mr. Augustin Baptista, and on the next day at Gondolee by Mr. L. B. Pereira.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,608 patients were treated in the month of November last. Amongst them 2,567 were Hindus, 914 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, and 125 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 340 were from Punchvati, 1,600 from Nasik, and 627 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 808 were from Nasik, and 106 were from other villages, 2 Parsees were from Nasik only, and of the Christians 78 were from Nasik, and 47 were from other villages. 36 minor cases of surgical operations, and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A DEFAMATION CASE TERMINATED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which one Oosman, a Mahomedan fitter, in the service of the Bombay Yacht Club, stood charged with defamation, against Emelie Oribert, the wife of a steward in an Italian ship, residing at De Lima Street, Mazagon. Mr. Sealy appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D'Souza defended. The facts of the case have already been reported. Before the further hearing of the case was proceeded with, Mr. DeSouza stated that he had advised his client to offer an apology if the prosecutrix was willing to accept it, the offer being made without any prejudice. Mr. Sealy said that considering the circumstances of the case and the trouble and expenses his client had been put to, a mere apology was not sufficient. However, if accused would give them an apology and would pay the costs of the prosecution, he (pleader) would advise his client to withdraw the charge, as the object of the prosecution was not a vindictive one. The parties then retired for a few minutes with their pleaders and returning to court in a short time Mr. Sealy stated that as accused had paid the cost of the prosecution he would withdraw the charge, on an apology being tendered. Accused then gave the necessary apology and the parties left.

AN EX-POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway placed Dawood Adam, formerly a policeman in the Bombay force, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three separate charges of theft in respect of copper pots and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 11-15, the property of Ruttoo Chuttoo, a butcher, Abdul Guffoor, and Hussonali Mahomedalli, all residing in a chawl, at Chimna Butcher Street. For some weeks past the tenants of the chawl, in which the accused also resided, had been complaining to Inspector Holdway of theft of their copper utensils, clothes, and sundry articles, and in consequence the Inspector posted special men about the premises, to keep a close watch and to detect the thieves, with the result that the accused was arrested on Monday, near Null Bazaar, while in the act of selling a cotton sheet to a hawker. The police upon further inquiry traced the articles mentioned in the charge to the possession of several marwarees with whom they had been pledged by accused during the course of the last few weeks. These articles were identified by complainants as their own property. Inspector Holdway informed the magistrate that accused had formerly been employed in the local police force, but was dismissed in consequence of insubordination, about six months ago. Accused was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

REMARKABLE ROBBERY BY A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sukeena a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, and Matook Nabee, a Seedee, aged twenty years, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Good before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with committing robbery in respect of gold rings, silver anklets, a watch and chain, currency notes, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 156, from the person of Babun Kondoo, lately a coachman, in the employ of a European gentleman. From the evidence adduced, it appears that complainant, his wife, and two children arrived in Bombay from Poona about six days ago, and put up in Huzria Street, where the accused also resided. After their arrival here the first accused Sukeena formed an acquaintance with the complainant's wife, and visited her frequently at her house. Every time she visited the couple, she saw them wearing gold and silver ornaments and attired in gay clothes, while she Sukeena had to satisfy herself with the ordinary wearing apparel with no ornaments to embellish her person, a comparison, which she could no longer tolerate, and at last thought of receiving some of the ornaments from them by hook or by crook. To accomplish this object the woman cunningly laid a plan to entrap the couple in her house, and to then rob them of their property. At 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon she went to the house of the second accused's father with a trumped-up story of being robbed of her ornaments by complainant and his wife, and asked him to assist her in redressing her grievances. She represented the story in such a manner that she eventually succeeded in securing the services of the second accused. She then went to invite her intended victims to a dinner at her house in the evening, and made sure of them by going herself to escort them to her house, at 8 p.m. The invited guests, accompanied by their two children, arrived, and were asked to sit down, and have some *pan-soparee*, which they took. The woman then asked complainant to give her all the ornaments which he had on his person, stating that they all belonged to her. Babun refused to do so, whereupon second accused came forward and asked him, on the threat of immediate personal injury, to give up all the ornaments that he had on his person. Complainant being frightened complied and the ornaments were handed to the woman Sukeena. Babun then left the room leaving his wife and children behind, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the first accused in her room, and recovered all the ornaments from her. The second accused was arrested on the following morning. The first accused in defence said that she had no claim on the property, which had been presented to her by complainant. The second accused stated that on a representation made by Sukeena to his father, he went to her house to restore her ornaments from complainant. The magistrate, in convicting the first accused, remarked that a most impudent robbery had been committed by her, and as he could see no extenuating circumstances for such a skilfully planned and impudent robbery, he would sentence her to a year's rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 2 was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

CHARGE OF KEEPING A PRIVATE MARKET WITHOUT A LICENSE.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Narandas Kaliandas appeared to answer the charge of keeping a private market without a license from the Municipality. Mr. Douglas Bennet, Superintendent of Markets, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Mr. Craigie, solicitor, defended the accused.

In opening the case Mr. Bennet said that a summons was served on the defendant on the 30th ultimo since which date he had heard that the market was closed, and he thought he would have to withdraw the charge. But only a few hours ago he heard that the market was still open, and he therefore applied to his worship to adjourn the case to enable the Municipal solicitor to appear in the matter.

Mr. Craigie, for the defence, opposed the application on the ground that his client would thereby be subjected to a great deal of inconvenience. The defendant had nothing to do with the alleged complaint contained in the summons, on the receipt of which a notice had been sent to the Municipality to that effect. Many vegetable-sellers sat near the Punchayatwadi, near Bhuleshwar, the hawkers and vegetable sellers proved a great nuisance in the locality. The defendant was not the owner of the wadi, and had no connection with the market. Mr. Craigie then read the letter addressed to the Municipality.

The magistrate remarked that from the letter it appeared that there was no ground for complaint against the defendant.

Mr. Bennet said that if the market was closed it would only remain for him to withdraw the charge.

Mr. Craigie said that his client was put to unnecessary expense. People who congregated there were a source of nuisance to defendant, who was also annoyed by the Municipality officers. The latter body brought a deal of pressure on many people in Bombay, which should be put a stop to. His client did not own the place, where the market was alleged to have been opened.

Mr. Bennett submitted that the defendant was a member of the Punchayat who owned the place. The other members would be proceeded against also.

The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that it was not proved that the defendant was the owner or one of the owners of the private market.

THE JALGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday morning at its registered office Gaivadi, Kalbadavi Road, Mr. Canji Meggi presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report was presented:—

The directors have now to place before the shareholders their sixth Annual Report with the audited accounts for the year under Report, showing that during the year ending 31st August 1894 the company has made a profit of Rs. 2,681-5-5 after the agents have given up their commission of Rs. 3,797-4-9. This amount of profit has been written off against the loss sustained by the company in the last year, leaving still a small loss of Rs. 783-14-5 which the directors trust, will be written off from the next years' profit. This smallness of profit, the directors state, is accountant for by the heavy consumption of fuel and certain working charges the company had to pay during the year under review, in consequence of a breakdown of the engine parts and the consequent stoppages of the factory's work for a time. The engine having been repaired, they expect to see the next year with a successful working of the company's factory. Messrs. Framjee Tamuljee and Tulsidass H. Parekh retire by rotation and are elegible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

The report together with the audited accounts and the balance sheet for the year ending 31st August 1894, was adopted and passed. Resolutions were carried re-electing Messrs. Framji Temuljee and Tulseedass H. Parekh, as directors of the company for the next year, and appointing Mr. Gangadass Tarachund as auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 50. It was also resolved that in future the Company's accounts should not be kept in Maratnee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 20, at compared with the statement of November 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	November 13. Rs. A. P.	November 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,39,446 10 0	1,60,72,208 12 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,27,49,371 15 11	5,27,51,315 15 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,69,734 9 11	3,97,935 12 5
Sundries	25,18,223 2 10	26,31,063 8 4
Rs.	10,05,67,779 6 8	9,79,52,524 1 0
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	85,50,325 0 0	82,29,928 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,05,848 8 0	68,53,756 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	81,44,799 13 4	85,36,108 0 5
Credits do do.	99,36,648 14 10	1,06 01,983 5 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,15,96,133 14 0	2,25,84,351 11 10
Balances with other Banks	3,60,872 14 4	3,08,918 7 7
Bullion	1,945 3 4	1,962 3 4
Dead Stock	12,88,468 12 3	12,86,818 9 9
Stamps	10,251 15 6	9,789 13 3
Sundries	13,96,105 11 3	13,85,413 10 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,08,47,188 14 0	1,92,51,651 8 3
Do. at Branches	2,08,29,089 13 10	1,89,02,712 5 3
Rs.	10,05,67,779 6 8	9,79,52,524 1 0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 20, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,76,430	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,81,807	do.
Other Deposits	1,941	inc.
Post Bills	71,799	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,73,489	Dec.
Loans	3,91,328	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,65,334	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,88,218	do.
Cash at Head Office	15,95,538	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,26,378	do.

SIR COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF delivered a lecture on Saturday (10th ult.,) at the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, on Egypt and the Nile. He said that the old system of irrigation which made Egypt under the Pharaohs the granary of the world, only dealt with the Nile in flood; but in the present century Mahommed Ali Pasha saw that if he could get water all the year round he could make a greater profit by growing cotton and sugar cane. He therefore commenced building a great dam called the Barrage across the Nile, at the apex of the delta. When it was completed, however, this broke down, and the Egyptians were unable to mend it. The English took it in hand in 1884, spent £26,000 upon strengthening it, and in the same year the cotton crop was thereby increased in value to the extent of over a million and a half pounds sterling. The work went on till 1890, when this stupendous engineering work was satisfactorily completed, the total cost having been only £460,000, while it produced a yearly increase of two and a half millions in the Egyptian revenue. In the course of the work it was necessary to move the river Nile bodily about a quarter of a mile to the East. This took five years to do, and in the same time 385 miles of new canal were made, while three hundred miles of old canals were widened and deepened. The result is that however feeble the Nile flood may be in the future, it is sure to get on the fields. Another important work done by the English was the abolition of forced labour. In 1883, 85,000 men were driven under the lash from their villages, kept at work half a year without a penny of wages, or a mouthful of food being given to them. Under English rule this system was entirely abolished. The Egyptian labourer now works as freely as an Englishman, £400,000 being paid as wages yearly to fellahs. Fortunately the new scheme of irrigation in upper Egypt has been so modified as not to involve either the removal or destruction of the famous ruined temple at Philae. It would be affectation to deny that we are in Egypt for our own purposes, but it is a singular comment on our alleged selfishness that we are developing it into a most serious commercial rival of countries which are really subject to our Government.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following representation has been sent to the Government of Bombay, the copy reproduced below was received by us too late for publication yesterday:—

Sarvajanik Sabha Room, Poona, 29th Nov., 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,—I have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council, the following representation on the subject of the unhappy relations which have prevailed for some time past between the lower classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans in Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ahmednugger, Satara, Wai, Yeola, Ratnagherry, Raver, Chiplun, Pen, Kalyan, and other places in the Deccan, and to request that Government will be pleased to take such steps and issue such orders as may appear to it best suited, in view of the considerations suggested below, to remove all cause for the existing misunderstanding and to restore the old amicable relations between the two communities.

2. The committee of the Sabha, composed as it is of representatives of the Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee communities, advisedly refrained hitherto from memorialising the Government in the matter, because of its anxiety to avoid even the remotest appearance of taking sides with either party in these disputes, and such a misconception of its position would possibly have arisen as long as the excitement caused by the disturbances precluded any fair and impartial consideration of the true issue involved in these unhappy quarrels. And accordingly the efforts of the committee have for some time past been confined only to private mediation in the interests of peace and mutual forbearance and good will. The committee, besides, has all along had full confidence that Government was both anxious and able to hold the balance evenly between the two parties. The committee, however, now think that the time has come when it might, with advantage, consider the subject in all its bearings, and suggest the adoption of permanent remedial measures calculated to re-establish the old harmony between the two communities and prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate riots.

3. These animosities, though they have latterly assumed a dangerous character, have not come to the surface during the past twelve months only. Towards the close of the administration of Lord Reay there were serious disturbances between Hindoos and Mahomedans in Sholapur and Belgaum. A punitive police force was in consequence established at Sholapur for a year, and the same measure had to be adopted at Belgaum in the last year of Lord Reay's tenure of office; and one of the first acts of H. E. Lord Harris was associated with the removal of the punitive force at Belgaum. It is necessary to keep this previous history in mind to understand clearly why the strained relations between the two communities have of late shown such morbid and unhealthy development. As a matter of fact, this development has not been entirely due to causes confined to this presidency. The strained relations between the two communities in other parts of India, notably in Burmah, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, leading at times to outbreaks of religious bigotry, in connection with the question of cow-slaughter, have been responsible, in no small measure, for the unsettling of old relations between Hindoos and Mahomedans in this part of India. It is true that the cow-question has not directly caused any trouble in this presidency, but the reflected action of the excitement over the question in North and East India has affected the social atmosphere even here, inasmuch as the sympathies of the two communities are naturally with their respective co-religionists in other parts of the country. The Prabhas-Patan disturbances, which were, for the most part, a one-sided affair, came in next for a share of the responsibility for increasing the bitterness of feeling between the two communities. "It was the excitement caused by these disturbances which, in effect, led to the serious riots which occurred in Bombay in August, 1893, and which were attended with such heavy destruction of life and property. In these Bombay riots the provocation and retaliation assumed such proportions that, even after peace had been re-established, bitter memories of the conflict were left behind; and owing to the intimate relations which Bombay has with all the towns in the mofussil, the feeling of hatred between the lower classes of the two communities which grew up in Bombay, extended to many places in the mofussil. It was thus that the ground was prepared for these religious disturbances in the mofussil, and the question of music in public streets, especially in connection with religious ceremonies and processions, which has now assumed such extraordinary and pressing importance, served in reality the purpose of only an immediate cause for these deplorable outbreaks. It will now serve no useful purpose to describe in detail the provocation and the retaliation in connection with these outbreaks, or to apportion in any way the blame or responsibility for them. Both the official and non-official accounts of these disturbances are before Government, and the committee of the Sabha cannot hope to make any material addition to them by any information in its possession.

4. These official and non-official accounts have, however, clearly brought out certain features common to all these disturbances, which it is well to note here briefly:—

I. These disturbances have never had the character of being anything more than disturbances between the lower orders of the two communities. Barring perhaps a very few exceptions no respectable Hindoos or Mahomedans have taken part in or sympathised with them.

II. The misunderstandings have had no other than a religious root. The dispute has been solely between two sections of the ruled and in no way whatever between the rulers and the ruled. As a matter of fact, both parties to the quarrel have looked up to Government to support their claims, and the idea entertained in certain quarters that the disturbances have had other than a religious origin has caused much irritation and disappointment. In the Bombay riots the Police sought to fasten the responsibility on the Cow Protection Society, but fortunately the Government did not accept this view, and later on Sir Dinshaw Petit, President of the Society, satisfactorily showed that that Society could not be responsible for any soreness of feeling, especially because a number of Mahomedans were heartily co-operating with the Hindoos in its work. In the mofussil disturbances, a similar attempt has been made to throw the blame on certain members of the Native Press, who are charged with the intention of discrediting authority and setting class against class for selfish purposes. This tendency to transfer responsibility to the wrong quarters has misdirected the energies of the lower district police and executive authorities, and though the action of the judicial authorities in Poona, Nasick, and Belgaum has tended greatly to reassure the public mind, some time must elapse before the deplorable results of the unwarrantable attitude taken up by the lower police and executive officers entirely disappear. In this connection, the committee of the Sabha feels bound to state that the currency which the misconceptions noted above obtained owing to the support which they seemingly found in one or two of H. E. the Governor's recent speeches has caused the greatest pain to the people of the Deccan, and the committee would be wanting in its duty if it failed to record its respectful but emphatic protest against the severe condemnation passed by his Excellency upon a whole people whose respect for law and love of order have never been questioned before.

III. Another and a most important feature of these disturbances that deserves notice is that they were all connected with the use of music required by the Hindoos for their religious ceremonies and processions. Even in the Bombay riots, the ringing of bells in a temple situated near the Jumma Musjid was ostensibly put forward as the immediate cause of the outbreak. At Poona, Yeola, Wai, and other places, it was the use of music in religious processions which led to the disturbances. It is important to note this peculiarity because the police authorities appeared to have throughout confounded this music which may be called religious music with other music which may be called secular music and which is used in marriage processions and other social functions of pomp and show; and in the opinion of the Sabha the difficulties of the present situation are, in no small measure, due to this confusion. Secular music, it may be stated, is always hired for the occasion, and the party of hired musicians consists of both Hindoos and Mahomedans. On account of its noisy character, the Municipal laws have claimed a right to control this music and its use in street processions is subject to a license, for which a fee has to be paid. Religious music, on the other hand, is like bells and organs in Christian Churches, in the first place not noisy; secondly it is never hired but always volunteered; and thirdly no claim has ever been made to regulate it by licenses or fees. The police authorities in Poona, Wai, and elsewhere have unfortunately not borne this distinction in mind and have tried to enforce, in respect of religious music, i. e., soft music, voluntarily played by devotees, regulations which were never intended for any other than the noisy music of hired musicians. This fatal mistake has been at the bottom of all the irritation which has been felt by the Hindoo community all over the Deccan, and the irritation has been aggravated tenfold by indiscriminate prosecutions under the Police Act, of respectable gentlemen, under the mistaken notion that such prosecutions and punishments would strengthen the authority of the lower executive and police officers. The Hindoo population in this part of India, as in others, is peculiarly sensitive in the matter of any interference with its religious services and so long as this distinction which the committee of the Sabha has sought to bring to the notice of Government is not adequately recognised and due allowance made for it, the feeling of soreness which has arisen will continue to prove a source of bad feeling between the two communities and of serious anxiety to Government.

IV. It is not necessary to trace this irritation to anything deeper than what appears on the surface. Under the influence of equal protection of the laws both Hindus and Mahomedans have begun to feel that the old customary restraints upon their freedom should disappear and give place to other standards of social equality. This is perhaps an unavoidable incident of the transition through which the country is passing, but the change requires to be guided gently and with tact and judgment, and repressive measures are about the worst course that can be adopted under the circumstances. In the early years of British Rule high district officers did not, as now, keep aloof from the people, but kept up with them other than purely official relations. In disputes like the present purely official relations are powerless for good, and it is unfortunate that these old traditions of mixing with the people have now been so completely abandoned. This break in the continuity of the past order of things accounts for much of the misunderstanding which at present unhappily prevails between the district officers and the people. A resort to stern repression, as the only remedy for the present lamentable state of things, practically amounts to an abnegation of the higher moral power which the British Rule represents, and can never be depended upon to achieve permanent success. Repressive measures and punitive police posts are out of place in restoring peace and friendly relations, and indiscriminate punishments tend only to aggravate the feeling of irritation and the sense of injustice.

5. This diagnosis of the social malady, which has like an epidemic affected so many places, furnishes, in the opinion of the committee, suggestions as to the best method of treatment. The fact that the disturbances are confined to the lower classes of the two communities suggests in the first instance that the help of the leading members of these communities should be more freely and unreservedly sought than has yet been attempted in this presidency. Government expects these leaders to settle these differences among themselves and at the same time clothes them with no authority which its officers are bound to recognise. The committee of the Sabha beg leave to submit that no settlement is possible under these conditions. The leaders are powerless after the disturbances have broken out, for then reckless and violent-tempered men come up to the surface to lead the lower orders temporarily during the period of excitement. For real use the help of sober and sensible leaders should be sought as soon as causes making for a disturbance are perceived to be at work. If district officers are held responsible for the preservation of peace within their jurisdiction, and degraded or promoted as they fail or succeed in preserving it, they will naturally seek to enlist the active co-operation of the leaders of both sides. When these leaders, no longer meeting the district officers as irresponsible individuals or as private informers against each other, are thus brought together for purposes of responsible deliberation and action, and when they feel the assurance that their suggestions will be accepted and their efforts supported by the officers of Government, they may be depended upon to arrive at a settlement of the difficulties which it will be impossible for the lower orders to set at nought. The present system of regarding the voluntary representations of leaders with violent prejudice and distrust and of relying too exclusively on the secret reports of unscrupulous and low-paid police spies, interested in manufacturing sensational news, is in the highest degree unfair to men who have at least as great a stake in the preservation of peace as any police officer, but who cannot come forward even to prevent disturbances for fear that their conduct might be misconstrued and misreported by the police, thereby involving them in needless and undeserved difficulties. In every town there are always to be found some Hindoos whom the Mahomedans respect and Mahomedans who enjoy the confidence of the Hindoos. At present, these men have simply to shut themselves up in their houses, full of feelings of sorrow and helplessness, as any action that they may take is liable to be misconstrued or misrepresented by the police. Boards of such men, formed at the initiation of district officers and duly supported by them, will be able to achieve great good and go far to control the disorderly elements. This is not a mere matter of speculation. In the N.-W Provinces the local Government has formed such Boards, and the success which their work has attained, amidst greater difficulties than have to be faced in this presidency, has been acknowledged in terms of approbation and satisfaction by Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

6. It is often urged that it is impossible for Government to ascertain and lay down custom everywhere in the presidency as regards processions and the use of music in connection with them. H. E. the Governor himself stated the other day that at Yeola Government had tried to ascertain the custom by consulting Hindoo and Mahomedan officers on the subject, but that the testimony was so conflicting that no conclusion could be drawn therefrom. Such a conflict was, however, to be expected, and the committee of the Sabha submits that the mere difficulty of a necessary task cannot justify its abandonment. A conflict of evidence is not confined to such disputes only. Experience shows that Judges have to face this difficulty every day, and they face it with the help of rules regarding the burden of proof, self-serving and self-deserving evidence, and probabilities. The places where the disturbances have occurred are not too many, and if a judicial officer is specially appointed by Government to do the work, it cannot be impossible for him to ascertain the truth. If conciliation boards, on the lines suggested above, are appointed, they could also render great assistance to Government in the matter, and when the problem is once thus faced, it will not after all be found to be so difficult of solution as it may at first sight appear.

7. The committee of the Sabha, however, thinks that it is not necessary to undertake this task of setting the custom except in a few places. The policy of Government in these matters has been already authoritatively enunciated by the late Viceroy Lord Lansdowne, namely, that the religious prejudices of both the communities are to be respected, without imposing any unnecessary or undue hardship on either; and all that is wanted is that Government should require that that policy shall be kept steadily in view by the lower district and the police officers in dealing with all questions that may arise. In this connection one or two general principles may be referred to here with advantage. It is necessary that all rules intended to regulate music on occasions of religious services and processions should unequivocally recognise the fact that the regulation is to be in respect of time and kinds of music only, and must not go the length of stopping *all* music and thereby destroying its continuous character. If certain classes object to street processions passing by their public places of worship, with music, while they are engaged in worship, this feeling should be respected not by forbidding *all* music at *all* times while passing those places, but by stopping all loud and noisy music, likely to disturb worship, during prescribed hours of worship. This point was unfortunately lost sight of in the rules which have been recently promulgated in Poona and Wai and which have caused so much heart-burning. There is a real and distinct difference between the music, played by devotees in public religious processions, and the loud music used on secular occasions by private individuals for purposes of pomp. A demand on grounds of courtesy may well be made and will be readily responded to in the latter case, because there are no religious considerations involved. But in the case of religious music the people are very sensitive, and any attempt to *stop it altogether* for howsoever short a time or distance is bitterly resented as an interference with their religious observances, as it is believed by them that a breach in the continuity of music destroys nearly all the merit of their procession. The people at Wai for instance, yielded to the notification issued by the District Magistrate and the maximum amount of obedience that was consistent with the necessary minimum of regard for the religious necessities of their procession. They stopped all hired and loud music and even all the religious music of the devotees except a small pair of cymbals which alone they kept on striking to keep up the continuity of their music. Nothing more could reasonably be expected of them by way of concession or obedience, and yet, though the, police did not interfere with the procession at the time, some of the best men of the place were dragged before the Assistant Collector—a young and inexperienced Civilian—and harshly sentenced to three or four weeks of imprisonment each! The Police Act itself requires that the regulations and directions issued by the district authorities shall be reasonable. European officers, not being in touch with the people, are unable to understand their religious prejudice and cannot properly fix this margin of reasonableness; and unhappy consequences result, as in Wai, from the orders which they think proper to issue. The committee of the Sabha, therefore respectfully requests that Government will be pleased to issue general directions for the guidance of district officers in this matter, which will leave them only a very limited margin of discretion. The principal point to be secured is that the authority of Government should be used to prevent outbreaks rather than that it should become necessary to resort to stern repression to put them down after they have broken out.

8. There is one more suggestion which the committee of the Sabha deems it to be its duty to make for the consideration of Government. The Police Act confers large powers on District Magistrates and Police Superintendents to regulate processions and such other matters. When the Bill was under consideration in the local Legislative Council, the attention of Government was drawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, who was then a member of the Council, to the fact that these large powers were liable to be seriously abused owing chiefly to the ignorance of native customs on the part of district authorities, and that such abuse was sure to lead to most undesirable consequences. Sir Raymond West, who had the charge of the Bill, thereupon stated that he proposed to provide against the dangers by the insertion of the word "reasonable" in the sections giving power to the district authorities to make rules under the Act. The Hon'ble member was of opinion that the insertion of that word would make the rules amenable to the control of the civil courts. As a matter of fact, however, the civil courts are found to be open only in the case of rules made by District Magistrates. No such remedy is open in the case of the rules made by the Police Department, for the High Court has held that in regard to these it has no jurisdiction to interfere. And when magistrates punish the breaches of these rules within their authority as was done at Wai there is no appeal and practically no revision. The police officers are thus left untrammelled by any check, except the check of the department and of the Government which, again, does not come into operation till long after the mischief has been done. The committee of the Sabha, therefore, suggests that the rules made by District Magistrates and Police Superintendents under Sections 44 and 48 of the Police Act should, under departmental orders, first be submitted to Government for sanction and should also, whenever practicable, be published by Government in draft form so as to enable the public to submit whatever objections they may have to urge. This would impose a much-needed check on the action of Police Superintendents, in the absence of any amendment of the Police Act. The remedy of the civil courts even where it is available, must always be tardy and expensive, and liable to technical failures, and besides is not of much use in adjusting strained relations.

9. In the absence of general directions and the departmental check suggested above, the rules promulgated by the district police and executive officers in Poona and Wai have worked great mischief. The rules for instance, promulgated by Major Macpherson in this City have been framed in such astounding ignorance of Hindoo customs that it is difficult to realize that they have been issued by a responsible officer of Government. Numerous occasions arise in Hindoo families of a most pressing character which require the immediate use of music, and it is preposterous to expect a notice of three days in respect of them. Similarly some of the processions are regulated by astrological considerations which are independent of particular hours of day or night and cannot be put off. The rule, therefore which stops all music after 11 p.m. must cause an inconceivable amount of hardship, especially after the season of marriage ceremonies has commenced. Further these rules have invaded not only public streets but also private houses standing by these streets. There are several other grave objections to these rules, but the committee of the Sabha does not deem it necessary to state them here, as it has already appointed a deputation to represent the hardships caused by them to the acting District Superintendent of Police who, it is hoped, will show greater regard for native customs than his predecessor chose to do. But there is one point in connection with these and similar other rules which the committee of the Sabha is anxious to press upon the attention of Government. The power to legislate in matters affecting the religious practices of the people has been expressly confined by Parliament to the Supreme Legislative Council. It could therefore never have been intended that district and executive police officers should, by rules framed under Local Acts, do that which the local legislature itself is unable to enact. The committee, therefore, suggests that matters relating to religious processions and the use of music before temples and mosques should be, by an amendment of the law, specially exempted from interference by police authorities.

10. To sum up:—The committee has pointed out that the principal common features of the disturbances are—

1.—That they are confined only to the lower classes of the two communities.

2.—That they all owe their origin to religious prejudices and religious prejudices only.

3.—That in this presidency the misunderstand has been chiefly due to the attempt made by district authorities to subject religious music to the same restrictions as secular music used on occasions of pomp and show.

4.—And that the conflict is perhaps a necessary incident of the transition through which the country is passing, old customary restraints gradually giving place to new standards of social equality.

The remedies suggested by the committee of the Sabha are—

1.—The enlistment of the active co-operation of the leaders of the two communities in removing misunderstandings and adjusting differences before disturbances have actually broken out.

2.—The appointment of Conciliation Boards of the two communities in places where disturbances have occurred or are apprehended.

3.—A less exclusive reliance on police reports, based chiefly on information supplied by law-paid and not over scrupulous officers.

4. A return on the part of the district officers to the old traditions of keeping with the people other than purely official relations.

5. The ascertainment of custom by entrusting the work to a judicial officer in places where the misunderstanding has assumed an aggravated form.

6. And the laying down of general principles by Government for the guidance of district officers insisting that the distinction between religious and secular music should be adequately borne in mind in framing rules,—that religious music, that is, the voluntary music of devotees should be treated apart from the loud and hired music used on secular occasions, and should in no case be stopped altogether.

The committee has also suggested that the rules framed by district officers in regard to these matters should be required by a departmental order to be submitted to Government for approval and sanction, and, wherever practicable, opportunity should be given to the public to state their objections to them before their final promulgation. Lastly, the committee has requested an amendment of the Police Act so as to exclude questions connected with religious processions and the use of music before temples and mosques from police interference.

11. The unfortunate tension between Hindoos and Mahomedans, which began in Belgaum and Sholapur in Lord Reay's time, has now assumed such a serious character and has become so general that Government can no longer afford to leave it to work its mischief and fine its own cure. The Sabha knows that the Government is animated, in all that it does, by the sole desire of preserving peace; and it confidently appeals to H. E. Lord Harris to take effective steps for removing the present misunderstanding between the two communities. No doubt his Excellency's term of office is now about to terminate, but if the few months that yet remain are utilised in taking the measures suggested above, the committee feels confident that a great deal would be done. A special officer with large sympathies may well be deputed to visit the places where disturbances have broken out or are apprehended, and assist Government in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of this great difficulty. If this is done and fair progress thereby made in healing up these sores, his Excellency will have conferred upon the people of this presidency a great and richly prized blessing.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. K. GOKHALE,
Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

THE Chinese loan does not seem to have met with much favour in London but Continental investors have appreciated its merits and subscribed for it liberally, applications from Holland and Germany having been very large.

EARL GREY, writing to the *Times* of November 12, points out that in Commissioner H. H. Johnston's interesting report upon British Central Africa, the first Blue-book published concerning the administration of this region, no mention whatever is made of the way in which Mr. Rhodes has supplied funds for maintaining the "Pax Britannica" in Livingstonia. In four years the Chartered Company has advanced £71,700 to British Administration. The sting of the letter is, however, in its tail: "I cannot think Mr. Johnston is responsible for the omission."

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UNDER instructions from Government, the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, is prepared to receive TENDERS upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 18th December, 1894, for certain PLOTS OF LAND on the Esplanade Estate, TO BE LET on BUILDING LEASES, on Terms and Conditions which may be ascertained at his Office.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
November 5, 1894.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 1. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
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Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyanni's Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

About 25 horses and ponies belonging to H M.'s 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry. The horses are all trained in harness, and very good trappers. The ponies have all played polo, and are also good trappers.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 6, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MECHANIC TOYS, STEREOSCOPIC CAMERA CALL BELLS, STICKS, LEATHER BAGS, &c.; also Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. P. Batha and Co., and on account and at the risk of Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed, one case toys, &c., M. P. B. & Co.—P. C.-4250 ex s. s. "Sutlej," consisting mechanic and musical dolls and carts, rubber toys, drums, tambourine, stereoscopic camera with slides, call bells, tea sets, child's leather bags, belts, purses, tooth brushes, &c.

Also, under instructions, consisting (2) cases of Sutton's flower, grass, and vegetable seeds in tins.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting gold rings, studs, silver buttons, nose-rings, embroidered caps, silk odni, old coats, turbans, copper and brass pots, udil, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 6, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 103⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent higher, at 113 *ex-div.* 3½ per cent. Government Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £55 7-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., say to 28 1-16d. per lb.; and in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent cheaper, at 60 7-8 cents per oz.: with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. French Reuter in Paris remained at 102½; Paris Exchange in London was still fcs. 25·13.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,200,000 quarters.

Ferozepore Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 20s. buyers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Amsterdam, business done at the price, tone of the market easier.

A recovery of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, making it return to last Saturday's level of 3½d per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions except the most distant, the extreme quotations being 3 1-32d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 1-32d. for April-May. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. The day's Imports were 47,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 5¾d. per lb; but March Futures were 11 points lower, at 5·63 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 61,000 bales, and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for this season to date, and those for the same time in the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	61,000	52,000	53,000
Three days' do. ...	183,000	166,000	143,000
Since 1st September ...	3,860,000	3,118,000	863,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of ready new Damergaum, at Rs. 168; and the Mills have taken only 500 bales, say 100 each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 136; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 148; and Julgaum, at Rs. 156½; and 100 each of old Wadwan, at Rs. 164; and Nugger, at Rs. 141 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm in tone to-day, and a moderate export business has been reported; but no further change in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have been a strong and active market and large transactions for shippers' account have transpired. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced in value 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt., the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-7-0 to ,, 6-9-0 ,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-3-0 to ,, 6-5-0 ,,
Do. Red do.	,, 5-13-0 to ,, 6-1-0 ,,
Gingelly, White	,, 42-4-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	,, 40-4-0 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,481 bales.
Wheat	15,938 cwts.
Linseed	1,651 ,,
Rapeseed	3,338 ,,
Gingelly	11,783 ,,
Groundnuts	1,678 ,,
Castorseed	1,617 ,,
Rice	6,117 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady. There is a good demand for tonnage at last rates; but holders are standing out for an advance of 3d. to 6d. per ton. The Kurrachee (s) for December-January loading, has been berthed for Marseilles, and has engaged most of her cargo at 15s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak again at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 0 15-16d. forward; and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits for ready and December delivery, and 1s. 1 1-16d. for January, at which several rates we have heard of a moderate amount of business passing. From Calcutta rates are quoted steady at the same level as those ruling here, which closed as follows pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments to-day:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 1 1-32 to 1-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	1·37 to 1·37½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅜ for Money, and 103½ for Account for 3½ per Cents, and, after an advance of 1-16d. had been established, owing to speculative buying, the market remained steady to the close, leaving off at 103 13-16 and 103 9-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES remain quiet and generally steady. We note this evening an advance of Rs. 15 in Central India Mill Shares; of Rs. 10 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 each in David. Manockji Petit, and Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 35 in Sun. In Press Shares, Scinde and Punjab have declined Rs. 100, East Indian, Rs. 10; and English Rs. 5; while Fort have advanced Rs. 10; and Hingoli, Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in both issues.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,78,000	4,000	2,88,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	385	9	625
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	16,06,781	22,01,035	95,170	39,02,986
Total for 20 weeks..	17,12,781	23,79,035	99,170	41,90,986
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,906	1,18,813	1,211	2,19,930
Per mile of Ry do.	217	258	2	477
Total to corresponding date do.	17,46,099	22,13,670	61,733	40,21,493

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 68,070
Ditto to date ..... ,, 1,69,493

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	170	3	267
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	23,82,220	43,79,231	91,338	68,52,789
Total for 20 weeks..	25,40,220	46,64,231	95,338	72,99,789
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,47,291	1,93,154	6,633	3,53,083
Per mile of Ry do.	88	117	4	209
Total to corresponding date do.	25,74,528	38,62,863	1,06,061	65,43,452

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 96,917
Ditto to date ..... ,, 7,56,337

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th November, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,379	3,857	76	11,312
Total for 20 weeks...	7,879	4,157	86	12,122
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	....	480	.....	480
Per mile of Ry do.	....	30	.....	30
Total to corresponding date do.	....	1,043	....	1,043

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 330
Ditto to date ..... ,, 11,079

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—December 5, at 146, Delisle Road, the wife of H Watson, Supdt, Bombay Water-Works, of a son.

SECUNDERABAD.

DEATH.

CHENAI—December 4, at 10 p.m., at Secunderabad, Bai Dossibai, daughter of Mr Edulji Sorabji Chenai, and wife of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Chenai, aged 53, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SCHMIDT—December 2, at Hauteville, Oo tacamund, Frederick Valentine (Dick), youngest son of N L Schmidt, and 21 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

WHILE many of the inferences and suggestions contained in the memorial presented to Government by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha concerning religious riots are open to objection, the temperate tone of the document is in marked contrast with the speech delivered by the signatory, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, at the meeting of the Provincial Conference held in Bombay last month. Of course the Poona Sabha is not responsible for the studied insults which its most active member was pleased on that occasion to heap upon the head of the executive in this Presidency, but one cannot help noticing the metamorphosis between Mr. Gokhale when addressing a Congress audience and Mr. Gokhale when memorialising Government. At the Conference a contrast was drawn between the Presidency as Lord Reay left it, and the Presidency as it now is, and the inference was left upon the minds of Mr. Gokhale's hearers that it was the lack of continuity of Lord Reay's policy that was responsible for disturbances of the peace. But according to his own showing the Poona Professor could not have intended such a construction upon the comparison thus instituted, for he now tells us that "towards the close of the administration of Lord Reay there were serious disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans in Sholapur and Belgaum." Consequently it is only charitable to assume that, encouraged by the loud plaudits of his audience, Mr. Gokhale allowed his impassioned oratory to lead him further than he desired. This lenient judgment is still further borne out by the reminder contained in the memorial that one of the first official acts of Lord Harris was the removal of the punitive force which his predecessor had established at Belgaum. Later on Mr. Gokhale speaks of "repressive measures and punitive police posts" as "out of place in restoring peace and friendly relations," so that he is evidently of opinion that at least during the earlier part of his official career Lord Harris corrected the errors of his predecesssor. Into the circumstances of that particular case, or of any particular case, we have no desire to enter, but we cannot accept the view of the Sabha as to repressive measures being "out of place" in restoring peace. It is, as the Sabha points out, the lower orders of the community who are generally speaking the rioters, and when once their religious fanaticism is aroused any measures which are not repressive, or which are unaccompanied by repression have little or no effect. Those who are insufficiently educated to respect the law and the rights and privileges that it confers on every well-disposed citizen must be taught that disobedience is fraught with discomfort and even peril to themselves. Surely no one needs to be told that if during the memorable riots of August, 1893, it had been decided that "repressive measures would be out of place," the disturbance would have left a far more disastrous and permanent effect upon the reputation and commercial interests of Bombay. And yet we are now calmly told that "a resort to stern repression, as the only remedy for the present lamentable state of things practically amounts to an abnegation of the higher moral power which the British Rule represents."

From the general drift of the memorial, however, it would seem that the Poona Sabha does not mean this lofty phrase to be taken literally; and that it is aware that in the suppression of actual rioting physical force must be resorted to. The memorial very truly observes that "the leaders of the communities are powerless after the disturbances have broken out, for then reckless and violent tempered men come up to the surface to lead the lower orders temporarily during the period of excitement." It is, therefore, urged that the help of the leading members of the respective communities should be sought "as soon as causes making for a disturbance are perceived to be at work," and it is alleged that very little effort has been made in that direction on the part of the Bombay Government in the past. It seems incredible that such close observers of contemporary events as the members of the Sabha Committee can have arrived at such a conclusion, in view of the frequency with which appeals have been made in high quarters to the leaders of divergent communities to do all in their power to bring about a reconciliation. Even the famous Ahmednugger speech, which gave so much umbrage to Mr. Gokhale and his friends, contained more than one passage in which reconciliation by mutual agreement, was urged on the attention of the Deccan as a better remedy than Government intervention. But the Sabha is not satisfied with such appeals, and complains that Government expects the leading men to settle the differences that exist, and at the same time "clothes them with no authority which its officers are bound to recognise." The Sabha even goes so far as to assert that "no settlement is possible under these conditions." This can only be regarded as a confession of helplessness, which we do not believe the leaders of the respective communities will endorse as accurately representing the influence they possess. But the main inference on which the argument is based is that if an understanding was arrived at between the leaders of rival communities in any given village it would be deliberately set at naught by the district officers. This is a very serious assertion, and to say the least, it ought not to have been made in the absence of some illustration based upon the experience of the past, but not a single instance of the kind is forthcoming. The Sabha objects to punishment being meted out to rioters as "an abnegation of the higher moral power of British rule," but having a dim consciousness that it would be contrary to common sense for a disturbance to pass by altogether unnoticed, it considerately provides a scapegoat in the person of the district officer, who must be "held responsible for the preservation of peace," and be "degraded or promoted as he fails or succeeds in preserving it." The Sabha thinks that this would make the district officer careful what he was about, and he would then endeavour to "enlist the active co-operation of the leaders of both sides." Only a moment's consideration is required to see how harshly and unjustly such a system of vicarious punishment would operate, to say nothing of the facilities it would give for the satisfaction of the private grudges always entertained against district officers who do their duty.

A very elaborate endeavour is made in the memorial to draw a distinction between religious music and "secular music used on occasions of pomp and show," and it is gravely asserted that in this Presidency misunderstandings have been chiefly due to the neglect of the district authorities to treat the two classes of music differently. We learn from this authoritative source that secular music, such as is used in marriage processions and other social functions is always hired for the occasion, and is always noisy. Religious music on the other hand is not noisy, and is never hired. Hitherto we have always understood that Hindus generally regard the music used at marriage and funeral ceremonies as having very much more than a mere secular significance. How far this is the correct view we will not stop to enquire, and neither do we propose to ask the Poona Sabha why voluntary music has *prime facie* a claim to consideration not possessed by hired music. But personal observation leads us to take exception to the statement that the music used in religious processions is invariably soft and low. At any rate the music which led to most of the disturbances that have occurred of late cannot be said to come under such a category. It is disappointing to those of us who were hoping that the hatchet would now be buried to find that the attitude of the Sabha is very different from what might be supposed from its earnest advocacy of conciliation boards. It lays down a kind of ultimatum to the effect that no regulations will be acceptable, unless they permit of religious music being played continuously, at any hour in the night or day, and irrespective of the passing of the places of worship of other communities. It is on such "conciliatory" lines as these they ask Government to issue general direction for the guidance of district officers leaving them "only a very limited margin of discretion." And this "limited discretion" would be further restricted, if the Sabha's desires were carried into effect, by making Government sanction essential to the validity of the rules framed by district officers in regard to any given procession. The fundamental objection to this proposal is that the obtainment of Government sanction is inevitably a slow process, while circumstances often arise which render it needful for a district officer to act quickly and decisively. The Sabha would make up for lengthening out the time in which rules regulating processions could be made valid by doing away with the "preposterous" system of giving the police three days' prior notice of processions. Among other recommendations the Sabha proposes that a special officer with large sympathies should be deputed to visit the places where disturbances have occurred or are apprehended, to assist in arriving at a satisfactory settlement. This plan is well worthy of consideration, but it is very questionable whether any civil servant the Government might depute for the work would prove acceptable to the Poona Sabha. While expressing these criticisms we readily acknowledge that there are some points in the memorandum worthy of the consideration of the executive authority, and we are glad to learn that the Sabha possess full confidence in the Government as "both anxious and able to hold the balance evenly between the two parties."

WE have received a printed copy of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of the Nizam's Government as they stood on the 7th of October last year. This date represents the close of the Fasli year (1,302, which is the financial year of the Hyderabad Government. The statement has been compiled by Moulvie Chiragh Ali Azam Yar Jung, who succeeded Mehdi Ali as Financial Secretary, on the retirement of the latter fifteen months ago. From the statement before us—the figures in which are given in the State currency of Halli Siccas—it appears that the total assets of the State amount to Rs. 6,40,18,049, while the liabilities are H. Rs. 1,92,74,246, showing a balance in favour of the Government of H. Rs. 4,47,43,803. This, it must be admitted, is very satisfactory, proving as it does that the Hyderabad finances are in a highly flourishing and solvent condition. The principal items under assets are—Cash balances, H. Rs. 1,05,54,496; accrued surplus of the Berars in favor of the Nizam's Government on 31st March, 1893, in the hands of the British Government, H. S. Rupees 46,49,595. This is, we believe, the first occasion on which this item has appeared in any Hyderabad balance-sheet. The credit, therefore, of discovering it is due to the Government of the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur, the present Prime Minister of his Highness. The practice of the British Government is to pay so many lakhs per annum—usually thirteen or fourteen, although ten years ago the amount varied from eighteen to twenty to the Hyderabad Government on account of the Berar surplus. A considerable balance is always retained in the Berar treasuries to meet current working expenditure. This item of forty-six and a-half lakhs is the accumulated balance of the last thirty or forty years, and is undoubtedly an equitable asset of the Nizam's Government. The shares held by the Government in the State Railway, the guarantee fund for the payment of interest, and the amount invested in railway debentures is represented by the sum of H. S. Rs. 1,75,37,885. Another important asset is a sum of Rs. 1,81,83,527, which is practically due by the Railway Company to the Nizam's Government under clause 31 of the agreement between the Railway Company and the Government. It is stipulated that during the period of the guarantee the Government shall pay the interest on the Company's capital and receive the net earnings, the difference, if any, of interest in excess being credited to Government in this account. The amount thus due by the Company is to be refunded by payment of half the difference of the net earning in excess of five per cent. on the capital whenever the net earning are in excess of that percentage, until the monies due to the Nizam's Government have been fully paid up. The approximate sum due to the Nizam's Government on this account up to date of the Memorandum which we are reviewing, is Rs 1,81,83,527, which is very rightly included in the State assets.

THE principal liabilities of the State are: Deposits repayable, H. Rs. 25,15,400; temporary loans and the debts of the first Sir Salar Jung, which are being liquidated by the State, Rs. 58,28,800; contingent liabilities, being sums due to Rusumdars and others, thirty-two lakhs; Government guarantees in respect to advances made to private individuals, Rs. 13,24,300; sums payable for redemption of shares and Treasury bonds in the old Railway, Rs. 17,83,196. These liabilities as already stated make a total of Rs. 1,92,74,246, leaving a balance in favor of the Government of Rs. 4,47,43,803. There is, however, one liability, which it has been found impossible to introduce into the present balance-sheet, and which is dealt with in a note at the end. This is the amount due by the State on account of old debts to sowkars and others. Some of these claims are upwards of a hundred years old, and are made up of compound interest, which has been added by the claimants until in many cases the interest is thirty or forty times as much as the sum originally borrowed Some years ago the Nizam's Government appointed a Commission, which is still sitting, to enquire into thirty-two claims which had been filed. Twenty-one claims, amounting to Rs. 7,96,03,127, have been dismissed by the Debt Commission as wholly untenable. Of the eleven cases remaining five were gone into carefully, and of these three for Rs. 31,38,732 were dismissed as not proved. Two cases involving Rs. 65,58,474, were compromised, one sowkar who claimed Rs. 60,70,892 was very glad to accept an annuity of Rs. 6,546 per annum, in full satisfaction—a circumstance which shows on what slender grounds this huge demand had been put forward. The few claims remaining are, for principal, Rs. 98,80,200, and interest, Rs. 6,29,94,690. It appears very probable that the actual amount which the State will have to pay on this account will be very small; so insignificant, in fact, as not materially to affect its actual liabilities as set forth in the statement before us

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Hiroshima telegraphs that despatches have been received from Marshal Yamagata giving particulars of various skirmishes that have taken place in Manchuria.

Detachments of troops sent out to reconnoitre have encountered the Chinese forces in large numbers. The Japanese columns are now returning to An-Tung, at which place the head-quarters of the Yalu Army have been established.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Advices received from Uganda state that the powerful King Kabba Rega of Unyoro, the enemy of both Uganda and the English, attacked the fort at Hoimo in September last. Captain Thurston, in charge of the advance posts, repulsed the attack, killing many, including several chiefs.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND EGYPT.

IRRITATION OF THE NATIVES.

CAIRO, DEC. 5.

The natives here are much incensed against France, owing to the refusal of the French Commissioner to consent to the conversion of the Unified Stock, and thereby preventing the reduction of the Land Tax.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 5.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be experienced in Southern Italy. The mortality up to the present is eighty-six killed, and six hundred injured.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, DEC. 5.

The Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor William in person.

Amongst the measures to be brought forward during the Session, his Majesty announced several bills dealing with the suppression of revolutionary propaganda.

Owing to the necessity of raising additional revenue to meet the growing expenditure an increase in the taxation on tobacco will be proposed.

His Majesty expressed confidence in the maintenance of European peace which had been strengthened during the last few years by the faithful spirit in which her alliances had been observed. The policy of Germany would always be to cultivate friendly relations with all the European Powers.

RETURN OF STOLEN GOVERNMENT ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 5.

The Government of India has called for a return showing all Government arms stolen during the past three years.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE SIAM GOVERNMENT.

Captain Roosing, Consulting Engineer to the Siam Government, is now visiting India with the object of inspecting the greater irrigation and waterworks; for this reason the various Governments concerned are giving him every facility. He will visit Ajmere, Lahore, Delhi, and Allahabad during his tour.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

The situation at Waziristan is unchanged. If the Mahsud Maliks do not succeed in persuading the tribesmen to accept the terms offered by the 13th instant, an immediate advance into their territory will be made. The head-quarters will be fixed at Jandola, whither the telegraph line from Dera Ismail will be extended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, left Hong kong for Bombay yesterday, 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	103⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cosra Maranham, interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Line Perim Hodeida, interrupted.
Messages for Seoul, Chemulpo and Genzan can now be accepted via Fusan, but at sender's risk.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Wednesday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	2	0 p.m.	78	2
Teheran	5	1	5 p.m.	...	36
Suez	5	3	0 p.m.	...	1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	37	...	1
" Karachi	...	7	...	1
" Madras	...	29	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	...

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	70·8
10 a.m.	75·7
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	80·7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Asmar Boundary Commission leaves Peshawar on Monday morning, all its transport and commissariat arrangements having been satisfactorily completed.

IN the final tie of the Meerut Polo Tournament the R. A. Team won, beating the 5th Lancers by 3 goals to 2 goals. All the teams competing were entertained at dinner by the 5th Dragoon Guards on Friday evening.

IT is proposed to take advantage of the presence of the large number of members of the Indian Medical Service who will be in Calcutta during the Medical Congress week, to hold an I. M. S. dinner on the 29th December.

A COMMITTEE composed of the Q. M. G. in India as President with the G. O. C. Presidency District and Major Lloyd, R.E., Superintending Engineer. Presidency and Oudh Command, as members, will assemble early this month for the purpose of reporting on the Fort William sewage system.

THE annual football tournament at Lucknow will be held as usual this year. The arrangements for the tournament are in the hands of General Sir Robert Low, and the details are being worked out by a Committee of Officers. The prize will be a massive silver cup weighing about 300 tolas.

MR. GREER, in opening Kalimpong Fair the other day, delivered an address in which he alluded to the comparative failure of the attempt to extend our trade with Tibet under the new treaty. He spoke of the possibility of establishing an important trade in brick tea, of which Tibet receives eighteen million pounds yearly from China.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extremely short notice received, the 37th Dogras marched out of Nowshera to Kohat on Sunday morning, proceeding *via* Jolozai and Fort Mackeson. Colonel Mills is to be congratulated upon the promptness and despatch shown by his fine regiment. The Devonshire Regiment from Rawalpindi, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, marched into Nowshera on Saturday morning, looking very fit and well.

MR. H. A. Kirk, Telegraph Department, has gone on two months' privilege, leave, and has been succeeded by Mr. R. Elrington, Assistant Superintendent. Mr. W. C. Nigel Jones, Superintendent, on return from leave this month, assumes charge of the Bombay Division from Mr. E. A. Kenyon, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent. Mr. H. T. Pinhey, Superintendent, on his return from leave at the end of this month, assumes charge of the Lower Burma Division, from Mr. F. Mercer who reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent.

AN expedition under the command of Major Keary, D. S. O. 31st Madras Infantry consisting of 200 rifles from the Haka garrison and possibly 2 guns of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, leaves Haka during the current month to punish the inhabitants of Thetta. During the absence of the expedition Haka will be reinforced by 150 rifles, 10th Madras Infantry, returning to Burma via Haka.

THE football tournament instituted last year, in which the prize is a valuable silver cup, presented by Messrs. Murray and Co., of Lucknow will be held about the end of the month, General Sir Robert Low is again taking great interest in the arrangements, and the details of these will be announced in due course. Judging by the number of inquiries that have been already made, the list of intending competitors is a long one, and the contest is certain to be keen.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant Angelo died at Wano on the 30th ultimo from the effects of wounds received during the attack on the camp. It will be remembered that Captain Lang and Lieutenant Angelo, both of the 1st Gurkhas, were wounded while gallantly exerting themselves to get their men into position. A correspondent, has given a graphic account of the incident which took place during the first attack on the Gurkha position. The attack was made in two rushes, the first of which, delivered by about 800 Ghazis, undoubtedly took the Gurkhas by surprise. The companies in reserve were just forming up when the charge was delivered. "Twenty men had not fallen in when they were struck on the left flank, and forming a rallying square, under Major Robinson, they fought back to back and hand to hand for many minutes." Captain Lang and Lieutenant Angelo were shot during the melee, and the Jemadar Adjutant Khark Sing Nagarkote was killed by a knife stab. The gallant stand at this point checked the Waziri rush at perhaps the most critical moment of the action, for the mischief done by about 30 Ghazis who forced a passage shows how serious would have been the consequences had the main body been equally successful. Lieutenant Angelo joined the army in 1884 and became Adjutant of the 1st Gurkhas about a year ago.

THE undermentioned Majors have been reported by the Board of Examination held at Lucknow, on 23rd an 24th November, to have passed for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:—H.P.T. Evans, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; H.W.N. Guinness, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; H.L. Aylmer, 16th Lancers; H. M. Bannister, Royal Artillery; W. H. Dick-Cunningham, V. C., 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; G. Hart-Dyke, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers; H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment; H. de C. Rawlins, 2nd Battalion, Scot. Rifles R. D. B. Rutherford 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry; J. B. Foster, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; A. C. Fitz. H. Vincent. 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifle! J. E. Stephenson, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment; E. B. Pocklington, 2nd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry; The Hon'ble A. B. Dalzell, 2nd Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry; J. C. Carter, 2nd Battalion, Berkshire Regiment.

THE following are the movements of troops on the frontier that have been ordered up to the present. The 1-5th Gurkhas proceed at once on field service scale to Dera Ismail Khan to join the Reserve Brigade, and also the 5th Company, Suppers and Miners, from Peshawar, while the 2nd Sikhs send a wing, and as soon as the Durbar Camp breaks up the 1-4th Gurkhas also proceed there, both on relief scale for garrison duty. The 6th Punjab Infantry go at once to Bannu on field service scale, and the 36th Sikhs, after the Durbar Camp, will proceed on relief scale for garrison duty to the same place. The 37th Dogras proceed to Kohat from Nowshera for garrison duty. Thus in a few days we shall have the following troops concentrated at Dera Ismail Khan, viz.—1 squadron 1st Punjab Cavalry, 1 squadron 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 4 guns Mountain Battery Royal Artillery, 400 rifles 14th Sikhs, wing 2nd Sikhs, 1-4th Gurkhas, 19th Punjab Infantry, 33rd Punjab Infantry, 4th Punjab Infantry, 38th Dogras, The 4th Punjab Infantry, and 38 Dogras are now at Jandola, and the 19th Punjab Infantry at the posts The latter will probably be relieved by the 1-4th Gurkhs, and the 2nd Sikhs will probably relieve the 14th Sikhs from garrison duty. Nothing as yet is known, however, as to what regiments will actually advance, but it is thought that two strong brigades will start from Dera Ismail Khan for Khaniguram, and another column will at the same time also advance from Bannu.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the creation of a Faculty of Science in the University of Allahabad with power to grant degrees. The matter will come before the annual meeting of the Senate three months hence, when a syllabus of subjects for the degree of B. Sc. will be drawn up. There has been considerable difference of opinion as to whether the institution of a Science Faculty was necessary; but if the new departure is not likely to be fruitful for some time to come, it cannot do harm and in the long run must give good results At present no doubt a student with a scientific bent has the "B" course, as it is called; but with the M. A. degree as his goal he has no time to follow the river of science to its higher reaches. Moreover, as Mr. Boutflower has pointed out, the new Faculty ought to find a fruitful occupation in regulating the mon-literary courses of study in High Schools which are now becoming of increasing importance to young men who may not intend to join the University.

THE Durbar week at Lahore ended brilliantly on Saturday evening with an evening party given in camp by Lord and Lady Elgin. The Viceroy is now at Karnal, finding relaxation after the high pressure of official duties in a shooting expedition on his way to Delhi. One personal announcement may be made in connection with the Viceregal household, which comes fittingly at the close of the festivities in the Punjab capital. It is the marriage engagement of Miss Bruce and Colonel Durand, Military Secretary. Our readers will we are sure, join with us in offering warmest congratulations.

A LETTER having arrived from General Ghulam Haider, signifying the readiness of the Afghan escort at Landikhana, the camp of the Mission was to leave Peshawar for Jamrud yesterday morning, proceeding to Landikotal next day. Mr. Udny and party were to leave this morning going straight through to Landikotal. After breakfasting at Jamrud with Colonel Aslam Khan the Mission crosses the frontier on the 4th.

IT is still uncertain whether an expedition will or will not be necessary to settle the Waziristan difficulty, though the situation is plainly critical. On Friday and Saturday persistent rumours were circulated at Wano that the Mullah Powindah had finally broken off negotiations with the friendly maliks, and had gathered 12,000 men in the Khaisara Valley for an attack on the British camp. Later information, however, states that after the friendly maliks had left the *jirgah* the Mullah Powindah called them back, and that they have since arrived in camp with fresh proposals. One report even states that the Mullah's followers have dispersed.

"MOTIHAREE was the scene of great doings on the 26th instant," writes a correspondent to an up-country paper, "when Miss Hudson, daughter of Sir William Hudson, the ever popular Colonel of the Behar Light Horse, was given in marriage to Mr. George Dalrymple Hay. Looking at Sir William Hudson's long and conspicuous connection it was quite in the fitness of things that the prize should have fallen to a member of the Indigo Planting brotherhood, and the festivities were such as befitted the occasion. The company that gathered to see the wedding were more than the little church would hold and many had to content themselves with standing in the porch and seeing what they could from there. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a rich corded white silk dress trimmed with Brussels lace. Miss Daisy Hudson and Miss Smith were the bridesmaids, and Master Eric Hudson, the bride's youngest brother, officiated as page and train-bearer. The wedding breakfast took place at the Planters Club, and on its conclusion the health of the newly married couple was proposed by Sir William Hudson in very happy terms. After this there were more speeches, and it was well on in the afternoon before the happy pair left by special train, which the kindness of Mr. Crawford had provided, to enable them to reach Bara by sundown. After the party had broken up there was a capital game of polo to prevent the afternoon dragging, and in the evening an excellent dance came off at the Club which was carried well into the small hours. Though Sir William and Lady Hudson cannot but feel the loss of their daughter, her appropriation by a man so universally respected and esteemed in Behar, and the hearty good wishes of all their friends around them, must have gone a long way towards consoling them."

IN Madras there is to be a cricket carnival during the Christmas-New Year week, and following the example of Simla, it has been arranged to get together an M. C. C. eleven which will play two matches against other combinations. At Calcutta a Civil Service team is being organised to play the Calcutta Cricket Club on the first days of January. At Allahabad the Behar Wanderers are expected to play on the 31st December and 1st and 2nd January. In Northern India at least the present season promises to be the most active that has been known for many years past. The explanation probably is that the financial exigencies which have strangled "Concentrations" and "Camps of Exercise" have set free a corresponding amount of energy to spend itself upon the national game. Cold weather leave which had almost disappeared from the horizon of the military officer during the strenuous days of Lord Roberts, has once more become, at any rate in small quantities, a possibility to be looked forward to.

IN the Divorce Division Mr. Justice Bruce has had before him a motion to commit the Editor of the *London Figaro* to prison for contempt of court, for commenting in that paper, on the 25th October, on a pending suit by Countess Russell against Earl Russell for the restitution of conjugal rights. The article as read in court stated that Lady Russell was now trying to compel the man against whom she had brought most abominable charges, to resume cohabitation with her, which was not calculated to raise her ladyship in the estimation of society. The judge fined the editor fifty pounds, and ordered him to pay the costs of the motion.

REFERRING to the result of the recent American elections the *Times* remarks, as to the silver question, that the record of the Republican party is about as bad as it could be. It was the author of the Sherman Act of 1890, and has shown no real repentance for that piece of folly. Moreover on this question the Republicans are very little worse than some of their opponents, and it is quite possible therefore that we may see an early attempt, on the part of the combination formed from a section of each of the great parties, to pass a silver Free Coinage Bill. It is by no means impossible that such a Bill might obtain a majority in both houses, but it would not become law, of course, while Mr. Cleveland is President. Its mere discussion, however, would do a great deal of harm, and would still further delay the revival of European confidence in American securities.

A DESPATCH published by the *New York Herald* from a Correspondent at Rio Janeiro, states that another suit has been brought against Jabez Balfour for fraud. A conviction would postpone his extradition for years. A Sierra Leone telegram says that on November 7th a Liberian gunboat fired upon a boat landing a cargo at Settrakroo from the African Steamship Company's Steamer 'Amriz.' Twenty-five men were killed. The Liberian authorities held that the landing of cargo constituted a breach of the revenue laws, Settrakroo not being a port of entry. Just as the mail leaves news arrives that sharp fighting has taken place on the Tana river between a party of 200 Somalis on one side, and five Europeans and twenty-four natives on the other, Mannlicher rifles were employed for the first time, and their effect is said to be terrible. About forty of the enemy were killed in seven minutes. The Somalis had been murdering and plundering a tribe under the British Protectorate but after this defeat they are rapidly retreating, pursued by Nubian troops under Captain Rogers,

COPENHAGEN has been declared a free port. The King was to have opened it with great ceremony, but all these arrangements were countermanded owing to the death of the Czar. A new first-class Russian ironclad was launched on Friday, a sister ship to the one launched the previous Tuesday, a vessel of 11,000 tons, with sixteen inch armour, two turrets, four twelve inch guns, eight inch and, fifteen Hotchkiss guns. Her speed is eighteen, miles per hour.

A DESPERATE outrage by brigands is reported from the island of Sardinia. Tortoli, a town of two thousand inhabitants in the district of Lanuser, was attacked the other day by a band of 700 men acting in military order. No troops are stationed at Tortoli, but on the approach of the robbers the gendarmes turned out, and assisted by the townsmen, offered a stout resistance. The brigands, who were well armed and led, dispersed the force opposing them, and then proceeded to thoroughly loot the town, finally marching off with a large quantity of valuable booty. Two gendarmes were killed and a large number of townspeople wounded. Troops have been sent to Tortoli.

POWERFUL interest is being exerted to obtain the vacant Canonry in St. George's Chapel for Mr. Arthur Robins, the well-known Vicar of Holy Trinity, Windsor, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. The stall is worth £1,000, a year with a delightful prebendal house in Windsor Castle.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present: Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The Chairman was a little late at the meeting, and Mr. Vincent therefore proposed that Dr. Cowasji take the chair. Mr. Rebsch seconded the proposal, but Dr. Cowasji remarked they had better wait for five minutes as the first business (though not mentioned on the agenda) was to congratulate Mr. Roughton on his being appointed Sheriff of Bombay.

It being five minutes past three o'clock and Mr. Roughton not coming in, Dr. Cowasji was asked to take the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting not being ready, Dr. Cowasji remarked that their Chairman would sign the same at the next meeting. He now wished to draw their attention to the fact that though the Budget Estimates were passed by the Committee the expenditure side showed an increase of a lakh and a few thousand rupees over the revenue side, and, therefore, they would have to draw the amount from 18 lakhs, the balance in hand at the end of the year.

Mr. Roughton entering the hall at this stage, Dr. Cowasji vacated the chair in his favour, and the formal business on the agenda was gone through.

THE HOUSE CONNECTION SCHEME.

The Committee considered letter, dated 29th ultimo, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, on the subject of house connections at Parel. The Commissioner proposed to proceed with the work, but that he did not at all agree with the proposal of his *locum tenens* that the Corporation should be asked to vote money for the work which ought to be done at the cost of the house-owners. He further recommended the withdrawal of the second para. of the Committee's resolution, being item No. 32 on the December agenda of the Corporation, namely, "that in order to allow of the drainage system which has been provided for Parel village being utilised with as little delay as possible, the Corporation be recommended to sanction a sheme of house conection for the village as early as may be."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said that the House Connection Committee's report was ready, and they would have it before them as soon as it came from the printers' hand.

Mr. Rebsch: Is it a very long report.

Mr. Javerilal: No, it is very short, and will be before us at the December meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Chairman suggested that the 32nd item on the agenda of the December meeting of the Corporation was a resolution of the Committee passed on his motion, and as the report of the House Connections Committee being ready, the best course would be to forward the Commissioner's report to the Corporation, and that the second para. of the resolution would be dropped when it would be proposed at the Corporation.

It was then resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

FRAMING THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

In accordance with a notice of motion the Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved the following proposition "that the Standing Committee hope that the Municipal Commissioner, in preparing his Budget Estimates in future, will so frame his proposals as to result in the year's income balancing as far as possible the year's expenditure in conformity with the principle laid down by the Committee last year and approved by the Corporation, in support of his motion Mr. Javerilal said that according to a section of the Act the Commissioner should submit the estimates of expenditure, which must or should be incurred by the Corporation, according to his views, in the next official year. The Commissioner had, therefore, to frame his proposals to the best of his judgment, but at the same time these proposals should be framed in such a way as to balance the expenditure.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the motion.

Mr. Rebsch remarked that the figures recommended by the Commissioner in the estimates framed by him he invariably managed so as to balance the expenditure and reveuue.

Dr. Cowasji remarked that the Commissioner had the power to frame the proposals according to his own views, and therefore to ask him to confine himself to certain limits or direct him to do as the motion suggested was *ultra virus*. If the Commissioner found that the expenditure side was greater he would propose an increase in taxation and thus balance the two sides; but at present no such thing happened, and there was no necessity for the resolution.

The Chairman remarked that the Budget was not the Commissioner's Budget, but the Committee's budget The Commissioner was not responsible to the Corporation or anybody, but the Committee were responsible for the Budget.

Captain Walshe thought there was no necessity for such a resolution as was proposed, and he did not think the Committee could limit the Commissioner's power vested in him by law.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. Javerilal should withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Javerilal withdrew his proposition, and the Committee after transacting some other business adjourned

CONCERT AT MAZAGON.

A THOROUGHLY enjoyable evening concert was given in the St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, on Tuesday, in aid of funds for the purchase of a new piano. The programme was very long, but it was very attractive, and the various items were all excellently rendered—some of them being characterised by a degree of style and finish which was barely expected. The first part of the programme comprised several choruses by the school-boys, which were creditably sung despite disadvantageous circumstances. Four of the pupils had opportunities of displaying their proficiency as pianists, a quartet by Miss E. Mackenzie and Masters W. P. Dymond, A. Rotchell, and C. Dymond being remarkably well played. But the pupils were assisted by several musical friends and one or two of the items were artistic gems. Miss Bromley and Miss Hussey, both skilful pianistes, contributed solos and duets with marked success. Mrs. Hewitt, an accomplished amateur, drew forth exquisite music from her mandoline, and Mr. Bromley blew dulcet strains from his flute. But there was good vocal as well as instrumental music. Mrs. Hopkins and Miss Dumayne sang in excellent style, and Mr. Hussey and Mr. Nixon also added to the pleasures of the evening. The audience was large and appreciative, and the encores in the second part of the programme were numerous.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government fo India have accepted, with effect from 30th April, 1895, the resignation of Deputy Superintendent E. D. Harrison in the Indian Nursing Service.

GOVERNMENT have accorded sanction to an alteration of the Regulations so as to allow of the grant of free passage by sea to parents or guardians when proceeding to place children in any of the Lawrence Asylums or other recognised institutions in India.

SANCTION has been given to the move of No, 24 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, from Campbellpore to Mooltan during the current year and to the despatch of No. 12 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, on arrival from Gibraltar in January next to Campbellpore instead of Mooltan.

UNDER Rule 20 of the Rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, these rules apply to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces. The clerks in this office, however, are, under the revised constitution of the office establishments of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, and of the several Principal Medical Officers of the districts, liable to be transferred to the district offices and to be deputed to field service. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, condsiders that the rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June last cannot now be suitably applied to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces, and is pleased to direct that it should be excluded from their operation.

THE fourth edition of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava's work, containing his mother's writings in verse and prose and his sketch of her, will shortly appear. It will contain particulars respecting the production of his mother's comedy, *Finesse*, which will interest many readers.

To be called a "stucco literateur, a shoddy statesman, an empirical infidel, coquetting with croziers and cozening Christianity" can hardly be soothing to Mr. John Morley's feelings writes a contemporary; but perhaps the cruellest cut of all is to call him a plagiarist of Mr. Balfour and a thief of French ideas. All this and much more is rained on the Chief Secretary's head by the Dublin Parnellite press; while on Monday last the Dubin Corporation passed a vote of censure upon him because he will not release the dynamitards, declaring that in consequence the people of Ireland can no longer place any confidence in the present Government.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

THE following memorial from the Bombay Millowners' Association, has been sent in to the Secretary to the Government of India, (Department of Finance and Commerce,) dealing with the subject of the Import duties and the exemption of cotton:—

Sir,—In accordance with a resolution unanimously passed at a General Meeting of this Association held on 26th June last—a report of the proceedings of which is hereto appended—I have the honor to respectfully lay before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the reasons which, in the opinion of the members of the Association, would, in the event of Cotton Goods and Yarns being brought under the Import Tariff, render the simultaneous imposition of an excise on all or any of the productions of Indian mills, an impolitic and retrograde step on the part of Government, politically and economically, unjust in conception and incidence, and impracticable financially as a source of revenue.

2. But before entering on a detailed discussion of the facts and figures, which they consider abundantly support these objections to the infliction of an excise, I am directed once more to place clearly on record that the members of this Association, neither as a collective body nor in the exercise of their individual rights as private citizens, have ever advocated the imposition of an import duty on Cotton Goods *per se*. On the contrary, as commercial men, and many of them more deeply concerned in the general trade of the country than in the success of the individual mills with which they may happen to be connected, they would, provided any other equally practicable and equitable mode of providing the financial requirements of Government could be devised, unhesitatingly advocate the abolition of all import duties except such as those on wines, spirits, and other cognate articles, which all civilized nations continue to accept as legitimate objects of taxation.

3. From the abolition of the import duties in 1882, therefore, up to March last, their re-imposition has never been advocated by this Association, either directly or indirectly. When, however, the financial budget for this year announced that in anticipation of a deficit of 350 lakhs, Government proposed to raise an estimated revenue of only about 140 lakhs by the reintroduction of a 5 per cent. duty on all imports except Cotton Goods and Yarns, which represent in value on the average fully one-half of the entire imports from foreign countries, the impolitic and inequitable character of the decision—involving, as it did, on the one hand, the adoption of a policy of financial economy bound to arrest, if not actually repel, the material progress of the country, and on the other, virtual protection to English Continental and American manufacturers against the most important industry in India,—determined the members of this Association, in common with all sections and classes of the community, to record a respectful but decided protest. This they did in the following resolution telegraphed to Government on 6th March last:—

"The Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully submit that in view of the financial difficulties of the Government of India, they uncomplainingly submit, with some exceptions, to the indirect tax on their industry from the proposed import duties on many of the mills stores used in their mills, and to the further dislocation of their trade which has already taken place owing to the heavy decline in China Exchange consequent on the proposed duty on Silver, which has still further depreciated the value of that metal; but they must strongly protest against the exemption from taxation of such yarns and piece-goods as cannot be manufactured in India. Such exemption being understood as a sacrifice of India's financial requirements to the unjust demands of Lancashire, who by requiring that her own manufactures shall be exempted, forces the Government of India to exempt similar goods manufactured in other countries, which have placed heavy duties on India's produce. The Committee would further urge that an import duty on fine yarns and piece-goods would not be protective of local industries, and that the incidence of such taxation would not fall upon the producer but upon the wealthy classes, who are the only consumers of such goods, and who have never complained. Further, such duty is the only means of obtaining some return from Native States for the large sums expended on the defence of the Empire."

On the arguments set forth in what they then intended and still conceive to be, under the circumstances, a moderately worded protest, the members of the Association feel it is unnecessary now to dwell. During the searching and wide-spread discussion which the entire question has in the interval undergone, it has been abundantly demonstrated that not only His Excellency the Governor-General and every member of his Government, but every official and authority in India and England, who, either from special training and experience or from their standing as political economists are entitled to be heard with respect on Indian policy and affairs, not only share and support the views originally expressed by the Association as regards the exemption from duty of all such Cotton Goods and Yarns as are not manufactured in India, but by a large majority hold the opinion which further consideration and detailed enquiry and figures have constrained the members of the Association to adopt, that a 5 per cent. duty on all imported Cotton Goods and Yarns imposed for revenue purposes would not be, having regard to the class and quality of goods the Indian mills do and can produce, in any sense of the word, really protective.

4. If, however, the experience and knowledge gained during the time which has elapsed since the Tariff Act became law has shown that it would be supererogatory to reiterate previous or adduce new arguments as to the inequitable policy of exempting Cotton Goods and Yarns from duty, it has also unmistakably demonstrated that failing the unforeseen the financial exigencies of the country, if current revenue is to be made to balance current expenditure, will not admit of a continuance of the exemption beyond the termination of the present financial year. Seeing this, while Lancashire extremists—heedless apparently of the requirements of Government, or only suggesting they might be met by some problematical currency reform which even if it eventually yielded all the advantages claimed for it could not have practical effect for years to come, while the liabilities of the country are emergent and of to-day—still oppose the imposition of an import duty on cottons in any form, the majority of the opinions expressed in England, political and otherwise, concede the necessity of its adoption, although a section of these hold that it should be accompanied by an excise on the production of the Indian mills in whole or part.

5. That this step would find favour with or be adopted by the Government of India of their own free will, the members of this Association do not for a moment believe, and looking to the clear and unequivocal terms in which the possibility of an excise was discussed by the Finance Minister when moving the Tariff Bill in the Legislative Council on 1st March last, it would almost seem superfluous to address Government on the subject. In language so decided as almost to convey an assurance that Government neither could nor would sanction the imposition of an excise on local manufactures, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland not only admitted the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure, but indicated some of the many serious difficulties in the way of its adoption. The rumours on the subject, however, are so persistent and have derived so much support from authoritative statements in Parliament that at the risk of, in some cases, going over previous ground again, the Association considers it necessary to deal with the suggestion at some length.

6. An instructive light is thrown on the situation by the remarks made in this connection by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in his place in Parliament on the 16th ultimo, when introducing the Indian Budget, and it may be assumed that these state the official views, if not the intentions, of Her Majesty's Government. According to the report in the *Times* of 17th August, the Right Honourable Mr Fowler said:—

I am aware that a good number of people are of opinion that the Government ought not to interfere with the original intention of the Indian authorities to levy an import duty on all imports into India without any exception; and that the exception of Cotton Goods is an exception which cannot be justified. We have heard that this is felt to be a very great injustice by the people of India. I should like to ask who is going to pay the taxes on the goods imported? The people of India, the consumers of India. If I interpret rightly what is passing in the minds of people who have spoken in that way it amounts to this—that this is a tax which would have been paid by the people of Lancashire, and that the corresponding burden would be paid by people in India. Whether import duties are right or wrong: whatever duty you levy on Cottton Goods must inevitably be paid by the people who wear these Cotton Goods in India. The tax would, therefore, be a tax upon the people of India, and not upon the Lancashire manufacturer. It may, of course, affect the amount of goods by raising the price of Cotton Goods; but, as a matter of fact, the duty will be paid by the consumer. The one complaint of the people of Lancashire prior to 1878 was a complaint of protective duties being levied on their goods in favour of the native manufacturer; and Lord Salisbury declared that it was impossible to believe that, under those conditions, the cotton duty could be permanently maintained, and Lord Salisbury also added:—"Parliament, when its view is called to the matter, will not allow the duty to be a protective duty which is hostile to English manufactures." The position I have taken up on this point is that this House, having, by solemn resolution, said that it would not sanction a protective duty on Cotton Goods, I say that the imposition of such a duty is a step which must not be taken until the House has had some opportunity of discussing the question. But if this duty is paid by the people of India, what is the position of the Government? We say that if you are going to tax the people of India, the product of that tax must go into the treasuries of India, and that you must not tax the people of India to put money into the pockets of the manufacturers of England. The broad principle of protective duties is this, that the native manufacturer, raises his prices to within an appreciable distance below the protective duty, so as to have an additional profit to put into his own pocket at the expense of the consumer and at the expense of the taxpayer. I repudiate on behalf of the English Governments on both sides of the House any imputation that they can get the Lancashire man's vote by their policy on matters of this kind. This must be decided on higher grounds. Speaking for myself and my predecessor, Lord Kimberly, I say that our sole motive has been to prevent the imposition of a protective duty which would inflict a burden on the consumer in India, and would not compensate the manufacturer. If the manufacturers of India are prepared to submit to a countervailing duty which will destroy the element of protection—there are great difficulties in this question I know certain descriptions of goods are made in Lancashire and not made in India, while others are made in India and not in Lancashire—and if there had been any necessity for increasing the taxation of India, I see no reason why this tax could not be fairly and justly imposed and at the same time deprived of any protective character, so that the tax shall go into the Treasury of India and not into the pockets of the manufacturers. Then no injustice would be done.

Assuming, as already remarked, that these words, at least, amount to a statement of the position to which the question has narrowed itself in the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers, the members of the Association consider that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and his Government are to be congratulated on the discussion having reached a stage which concedes virtually all that they, as voicing the wishes of the country, ever contended for. In fact, the Secretary of State professes himself now willing to grant all that this Association asked for at the time the Tariff Act was under discussion, that Cotton Goods and Yarns should, like all other imports, be held liable to a duty of a non-protective character, and if it can be proved that a 5 per cent. duty for revenue purposes would not, from the relative conditions of cotton manufacture here and in England, be of a protective character, any necessity for the levy of an excise on Indian products disappears.

7. Addressing myself by direction mainly to that issue with respect to which the Association has been at some pains to collect the best figures available, it is not necessary at this stage to more than merely notice another point on which the Secretary of State's views are at one with all in India, who have protested against the exemption of Cotton Goods from the Tariff Act, *viz.*, that the tax would fall on the inhabitants of the country, and on them alone. It is precisely because of this fact and the equality of incidence on the inhabitants of Native States and British India alike that the exemption of Cotton Goods has been objected to, and no representation made in or from India on the subject has ever been otherwise. On the contrary, going a step further it has been almost invariably pointed out by every advocate of the equalisation of the import duties that all imported goods being of a finer quality than those of internal manufacture necessarily laid the burden of the duty upon the wealthier classes who used them. Moreover, how the incidence of a duty should be assumed to be different on one half of the goods imported than on the other wants explanation. The members of this Association respectfully submit that the consumers of woollens, silks, mixed goods, &c., eventually pay the tax in the same way as users of Cotton, and if so there is no valid reason for differential treatment, nor can an import duty constitute protection in the one case and not in the other, seeing that all alike are to some extent manufactured in the country. It necessarily follows, therefore, that if what is euphemistically termed a countervailing excise is justifiable on cotton goods, it is equally called for on woollens, silks, and mixed goods. That

ordinary reversal of the lines of distribution are noteworthy, England now taking less than Bombay consumed in 1871 :—

MOVEMENTS OF BOMBAY COTTON CROP FROM 1871-72 TO 1893-94.

Year ending 30th June.	Receipts.	Exports to			Mill Consumption.	Total.	Percentage of Cotton Exported to U. K. to receipts.	Percentage of mill consumption to receipts.
		United Kingdom.	Continent.	Elsewhere.				
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales.		
1871-72	1151000	671000	209000	34000	53000	1166000	75·67	4·60
1872-73	978000	713000	204000	24000	67000	1018000	72·9	6·85
1873-74	1311000	821000	371000	29000	83000	1300000	62·62	6·33
1874-75	1345000	933000	419000	29000	35000	1416000	64·28	10·8
1875-76	1073000	604000	376000	35000	147000	1162000	56·29	13·7
1876-77	1141100	431000	482000	38000	161000	11190 0	37·77	14·11
1877-78	961000	392000	408000	46000	204000	95 0 0	3 38	21·23
1878-79	832000	389000	334000	64000	181000	8970 0	33·81	21·75
1879-80	1171000	362000	512000	34000	224000	1132000	3 ·91	19·80
1880-81	1244000	2870 0	587000	60000	273000	12070.0	23·07	21·84
1881-82	1332000	816000	701000	87000	87000	1891000	44·54	15·12
1882-83	1770000	514000	820000	93000	313000	1744 00	28·87	17·68
1883-84	1729000	370000	719000	109000	353000	1743 ·	32·74	19·78
1884-85	1139000	267000	524000	70000	392000	12330 0	23·44	34·41
1885-86	1450000	321000	688000	61000	391000	1461 00	21·69	26·42
1886-87	1703000	397000	750000	40000	454000	1641000	23·31	26·65
1887-88	1472000	353000	653000	5000	451000	1462000	23·95	30·68
1888-89	1851000	388000	998000	46000	565000	1897 00	2 ·83	37·52
1889-90	2235000	370000	1118000	71000	6380 0	2195000	16·55	28·45
1890-91	2820000	114000	955000	107000	7620 0	19380 0	5·64	37·72
1891-92	1770000	72000	833000	202000	2280 0	1835000	4·7	41·13
1892-93	1738000	40000	770000	1620000	724 0	17 9 0 0	2·30	41·64
1893-94	1763086	49000	860000	159930	731000	1799 0 0	2·77	41·32

The figures of these various tabular statements read together, prove indubitably, this association respectfully contends.

(1) That in yarns below 24s and in goods made therefrom, there neither is now nor can be in the future any competition between English and Indian productions.

(2) That in yarns above 24s and goods made from them, the margin of contact between Indian and English products is so slight as virtually to render an import duty of 5 per cent. non-protective.

(3) That the respective trades in English and Indian cotton goods and yarns have continued steadily to develop on perfectly natural lines both before and after the previous import duty was abolished.

The whole of these deductions, but more particularly the last, derive additional support from an analysis of the following memorandum detailing the progress of the Indian mills during the past nineteen years ending with 30th June of this year :—

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1876	47	1100112	9139	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated,
1877	51	1214396	10385	Do.	Do.	Do.
1878	53	1289705	16533	Do.	Do.	Do.
1879	56	1452794	13018	42914	936547	267585
1880	58	1461390	13502	44410	1076768	307631
1881	57	1513496	13707	46430	1326461	378989
1882	65	1639814	14173	48467	1391467	397562
1883	67	1790388	15373	53476	1597946	456556
1884	79	2091667	16262	60337	1839777	531365
1885	87	2145646	16537	67186	2088621	596749
1886	96	2261561	17483	74383	2251214	643204
1887	103	2421290	18536	76942	2541996	736276
1888	114	2488851	19496	82379	2754437	786982
1889	124	2765518	21561	91598	3110289	889654
1890	137	3274196	23412	102721	3529617	1008462
1891	134	3310191	24631	111018	4136171	1178906
1892	130	3402232	27444	119461	4080783	1165938
1893	141	3579917	28164	121500	4098328	1171008
1894	142	3649736	31134	130461	4278778	1222508

Had the former import duty exercised the protective influence which, it is alleged, a similar imposition would now involve, it is natural to suppose that its partial removal in 1878, and its final abolition in 1882, would have had a retarding effect on the development of the industry, whereas the result has been exactly the reverse. In the five years ending with 1882 the increase in spindles in all India was only 3,31,108 as compared with 11,31,584 during the succeeding 5 years, being the period immediately following the entire withdrawal of the impost.

9. In the face of these figures the members of the Association venture to think that it will not be tenable to argue that an import duty of 5 per cent. is practically protective. But however that may be, they consider it proved to demonstration that it is financially impracticable to impose an excise on local manufactures of a purely non-protective character. To fulfil that condition it is evident it could only be levied on the 6 per cent. of the yarns produced over 24s (there could be no excise on cloth as that would amount to taxing the same product twice over) less the production of the mills in Native St tes on which Government have already conceded it would be impossible to exact an excise. This production is as follows :—

Counts.	Yarn.	Precentage.
	lbs.	
10s and under	1,025,670	8·744
Above 10s to 20s	6,718,752	57·122
„ 20s to 30s	4,014,190	34·122
„ 30s to 40s	2,596	0·022
„ 40s	.....	.....
	11,764,217	100·000

The figures would accordingly work out thus :—

Estimated value of yarn produced by all Indian Mills	1,200	lakhs.
Less Value of production in Native States	42	„
	1,158	„
6 per cent. on which is	69½	„
The average value of exports during the past 3 years has been 625 lakhs, 6 per cent. of which would have to be allowed drawback, or	37½	„
leaving	32	„
On which an excise of 2½ per cent. would yield Rs.	80,000	
Or 5 per cent. Rs.	1,60,000	

The first amount would certainly not pay the cost of supervision, collection and refund on exportation, and it is questionable whether the latter would leave an appreciable balance on the right side.

10. Holding as this Association does that the recent responsible utterances of Her Majesty's Secretary of State prohibit the possibility of an excise being imposed on Indian-made Cotton Yarns under 24s, and assuming for a moment that the figures showing the probable result of such a tax being livied on the Yarns produced over that count, are not considered so conclusive as the Association deem them to be ; there are other considerations attendant on the imposition which the members, with all due deference submit, would be more conclusively objectionable than, and at the same time not without influence, on the figures themselves.

11. Unless in the case of a few mills exceptionally favourably situated as regards either cotton supplies or skilled labour, or both, the margin of profit on spinning counts above 24s. from Indian cotton is exceedingly circumscribed, and the result of the imposition of an excise would unquestionably be to reduce the production of the higher counts to something infinitesimal and the revenue from the excise to a corresponding level, while the interpretation placed upon the step would inevitably be that to favour manufacturers in England, India was to be prohibited from utilising to their fullest advantage the products of her own soil. Nor would the benefit be confined to English manufacturers alone, as although the proportion is still small there is an appreciable quantity of both Goods and Yarns being imported both from America and the Continent, where heavy protective duties are levied on all Indian produce. A statement showing what these imports really amounted to during the past five years—being too long to incorporate here—is given in the Appendix, and it will be perceived from it that from 1·51 in Goods and 1·85 in Yarns in 1889-90 the percentages have increased to 2·51 and 2·88 respectively, of all the Goods and Yarns imported in 1892-93, and there can be no doubt that, favoured by an excise on the Indian mills in the increase would be much more rapidly developed, Small as the percentages are, yet, taken in conjunction with the production of the mills in Native States, they constitute a set off against the 6 per cent. of Yarns over 24s spun in India. In other words, "the exemption of Cotton Goods and Yarns from import duty is virtually favouring the same quantity of foreign manufactures as the infliction of an import duty could possibly be construed as protecting in India."

12. But there is another consideration in connection with Native States which, in the opinion of the Association, is of a much graver character than the protection which an excise would extend to the present production of the mills situated in them, in that it would have a tendency to largely develop the extension of cotton manufacture and possibly result in the transfer of existing mills beyond the borders of British Territory. Already the situation is being keenly watched by those interested, and there can be no doubt that the announcement of the imposition of an excise duty, even of a partial character, would be the signal for the erection of a number of mills in Native States.

13. With the retrograde and imprudent nature of the policy which, from a political point of view, the declaration of an excise on Indian made Cottons would announce, it is not the desire of the Association to deal at any length. The recent weighty words of Lord Lansdowne, the late Viceroy, and of Lord Roberts, ex-Commander-in-Chief of India, both of whom enjoyed unequalled facilities for ascertaining the true feeling of and its probable effect on the country, have depicted the situation to Her Majesty's Government and the people of England in unequivocal and unmistakable terms ; and to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council and the Government of India, it is unnecessary to speak of the strong and unanimous feeling evoked throughout the length and breadth of the land amongst Europeans and Natives alike against the exemption of Cotton Goods from the Import Tariff. This feeling can scarcely fail to be turned to resentment by the imposition of an excise, as it will be impossible to avoid a comparison of the justice meted out by England to her greatest dependency and her Colonies. In Canada, for instance, where cotton spinning and manufacturing has acquired a considerable footing, the import duty varies from 22½ to 32½ per cent., while the Crown Colony of Ceylon at our own door is enabled by an import duty of 5 per cent. to import Indian cotton and return it in a manufactured state to compete with Indian mills.

14. From an economic point of view the present exemption of Cotton Goods and Yarns from an Import tariff, absolutely forced on Government for purely revenue purposes, is admittedly unjust, and the proposal under the prevailing conditions to impose an excise on our most important local industry is indefensible. None know this better than the very people who are upholding the one and demanding the other, and there is nothing to be gained, therefore, by allowing a representation like this to assume a polemical character. The members of the Association, however, would crave permission to point out that in a country like India where a large majority of the population depend upon agriculture for their subsistence, manufacturing industries demand the fostering care of Government by every legitimate means and not the repression which excise brings in its train ; and that excise means repression is as true now as when a leading writer on political economy described it a few years ago as follows :—

"The levy of excise has more than the disagreeableness of other direct taxation, and though not more inquisitorial than income-tax establishes an espionage and control over premises and processes of manufacture which are much more offensive as well as sometimes injurious. . . . But what may be deemed the permanent defect of excise is that it is apt to increase the cost of commodities to consumers far more than the amount of duty levied for the revenue. This has been found on the abolition of excise, whether on bricks, calicoes, leather, paper, or other articles of manufacture. The cheapening effect might not be very immediate or apparent, because the duty when abolished might bear only a very fractional proportion to the natural value of the goods ; but under the greater freedom of production have arisen more invention, more skilful and varied appliances, and consequently more ecohomy to consumers, and more expansion of the several industries than could have been attained under the fiscal restrictions."—I have, &c.

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

KAJURI KACH, Dec. 2.

WANO 30th November.—A very alarming telegram from the Jhandola Political Officer has been forwarded from Kajuri Kach by special *kasid*. It states that 12,000 Mahsuds and other tribes have collected in the Khaisara Valley with an intention of attacking Wano. Local information does not confirm this news.

The *jirgah* who met the Mullah Powindah could arrange nothing up to 5 p.m. yesterday. They then left the Mullah, who after a short time called them back. The maliks returned and stayed the night in Khaisara, and are expected here this evening. Mahomed Mada Hasan and Kiddar Utmanzai, Darwesh Khel maliks from the Charanna neighbourhood on the Tochi, came in to-day by the Dhanna Pass to offer their services to Government.

The latest news of the *jirgah* has just come in from Khaisara, but the maliks have not yet been interviewed by Mr. Bruce. Nothing is known regarding the result, except that the Mullah's followers have dispersed. The result of Mr. Bruce's interview will be known to-morrow. Lieutenant and Adjutant R. D. Angelo died to-day of wounds received on 3rd instant.

Wano. 1st December—The funeral of Lieutenant Angelo, 1st Gurkhas, took place to-day, with full military honours.

Mr. Bruce has been interviewing the maliks, but the result is not yet made known.

A convoy of sick left for Kajuri Kach this morning.

Dera Ismail Khan, 2nd December.—A wing of the 2nd Sikhs from Dera Ghazi Khan arrived this morning under Captain Davidson with a strength of 3 officers and 300 rifles. The 5th Company Sappers and Miners also arrived from Peshawar on field service scale.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, D.S.O., and Captain Wharry, Commissary Department, are expected shortly from Wano to report to General Lockhart.

Bannu, 2nd December.—The 1st Sikhs, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, the 6th Punjab Infantry, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and the Kohat Mountain Battery are ordered to prepare for immediate field service. The 35th Sikhs and 4th Sikhs are believed to be coming here.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Dec. 1.

Four cases of theft of cattle and camels have occurred in the last two days in and near the Gomal. Altogether about Rs. 600 worth has been looted, but no Government property has been lost.—*Pioneer*.

A SANITARIUM FOR BURMA.

THE selection of a suitable site for the establishment of a Sanitarium in Burma for the use of British troops serving in that country has for some years back been occupying the attention of the authorities concerned, and every cold season this important matter is discussed. Several sites have from time to time been selected but owing to some disadvantage or object each had to be abandoned. First Bernariny was chosen some years ago ; then Meikula, Maymyo, Mount Victoria, Byingy and now a place called Bawyen, which is not far from Byingyi ; and from latest information received from Rangoon we gather that arrangements are being made to send out a party under a competent officer to examine and report upon the suitability of the place in all respects as a sanitarium. If it is considered suitable and if the local medical authorities approve of the site, it is probable that under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Burma District the place will be tested thoroughly. The need for a Sanitarium in Burma has been greatly felt, as at present troops have to be sent to Poonamallee and Wellington for change of air, which costs the State annually a large sum; whereas if a suitable place is established in Burma this expense will be avoided. As a rule officers and others of rank may not care to be sent to a sanitarium in Burma but to British soldiers serving in that country who have contracted malaria. it will be a great boon to be sent to a cool place to recruit. As far as is at present known Maymyo is about the best place yet selected and is within easy reach of the railway line from Mandalay. Byingy is a likely place, but it is not quite high enough to be out of fever range. The results of the examination of Bawyen this season will be anxiously awaited by those most concerned.—*Madras Mail*.

THE will of Sir Samuel Baker, the famous African traveller, who died on December 30th of last year, has been proved. The value of the personalty is sworn at £60,859.

THE new torpedo-boat destroyer Ardent, built and engined by Messrs. Thorneycroft underwent a preliminary trial at the mouth of the Thames on Monday (11th ultimo.) She attained a speed in the mean of two runs with and against the tide of 29 knots, the highest speed on a single run being 30 knots, the quickest yet recorded.

THE defeat of Stoddart's team of English cricketers touring in Australia in the first really representative match they have played, came as a great surprise to most people in the mother country. They began so grandly in their contest with South Australia that we all expected they would win. The fine innings of 476 was a feat we were proud of, and even when the Colonists replied with 383 we still felt assured of success. But the game then went disastrously for the Englishmen, who were all got rid of for 130. With 224 to get to win the Colonists hit them off for a loss of four wickets. George Giffen was quite the hero of the match, as in the second innings he took five wickets and scored 58, not out, while Reedman played finely for 83..

MR. HULETT writes to the *Times* again most solemnly asserting that there are not to be found in the whole of Swaziland two hundred natives who would submit without fighting to what they regard as the odious tyranny of the Boer Government. He appeals to the testimony of English residents as to the reasonableness of this apprehension, and says the honour of the British name is deeply involved on that point. The Swazi Envoys had an interview with the Queen at Windsor and simply but earnestly pressed their suit. Her Majesty avoided a definite answer, and informed them that that would come through the usual channels. It will be given through Lord Ripon at the Foreign Office.

MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

THE discussion of the question of accepting the offer of Bai Dinbai Petit for the erection of a public hall and library occupied so much time at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday that only six items out of the thirty-five on the agenda were disposed of, and several important matters remained to be considered. One subject that it may be hoped is on the agenda for the last time is that of the disposal of the furniture originally placed in the Council Hall ; and concerning which so much has been heard. When last put up to auction the highest bid for the articles was Rs. 654, as compared with an offer of Rs. 750 previously made by a well-known citizen. According to the estimate of the Executive Engineer the furniture is worth Rs. 940, and it is proposed that this is the reserve which should be placed on the goods, which consist of a teakwood ornamental dais with platform three large desks, and ten smaller ones. This is a small matter in itself, but it is one that has occasioned a good deal of good humoured banter at previous meetings.

The Standing Committee forward the report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed improvement of Barbor Lane with the recommendation that sanction be given (1) to the taking up of the 261 square yards of ground in question, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 14,000, to the debit of the Budget grant for street improvement ; and (2) to the sale of the 97 yards of land remaining, not required for the improvement. It is estimated that the net cost of the improvement will be under ten thousand rupees.

The Corporation will also consider a letter from the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department in respect of the construction from loan funds of chawls, stables, and other similar works. The letter which is forwarded through the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay says :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2817, dated the 28th July, 1894, and of the letters from the Municipal Commissioner and the President of the Municipal Corporation therein enclosed, requesting re-consideration of the refusal of the Government of India communicated in the letter from this Department No. A-958, dated the 21st February, 1894, to sanction the construction from loan funds of chawls, stables, and other similar works required by the Municipality of Bombay. I am to say that the Government of India have given full consideration to the arguments now urged in support of the proposal, and in doing so have examined the principles and practice applicable to similar cases in England. They are not prepared to admit that works of this class should be reckoned as regards the burden of payment thrown upon future years in the same category as works connected with water-supply or drainage, and if they were casual requirements only, would consider that they should be regarded as fair charges upon the revenue of the years in which they were undertaken. The Government of Bombay, however, bring to notice that the present proposals are only part of a scheme for general construction of chawls and stables in connection with the Municipal establishment, and on this ground the Government of India admit that it is reasonable to throw forward on future years part of the expenditure on them. On this ground the Government of India are prepared to sanction short term loans (say, for ten or at most fifteen years) if they have before them the full proposals of the Municipality in respect of such buildings. But they do not think that unremunerative expenditure of this kind should be undertaken unless the present generation of ratepayers is willing to this extent to meet the burden of it."

Dr. Thomas Blaney has given notice to move that, in view of the future utilization of the land raised by the Municipal Corporation, with town sweepings and sweet earth, and known as "the Flats Reclamation," and by reason of the changed circumstances between then and now, Government be requested to consider its previous decision as to the ownership of the property reclaimed.

While discussing the Administration Report at the meeting of the Corporation on the 18th instant, one of the Councillors stated that at Calcutta a gas lamp costs Rs. 52 a year, while in Bombay it costs more. An explanation having been invited from the Manager of the Gasworks, Mr. Penny writes in reply stating "I have the honour to inform you that the cost of gas in all towns is regulated by the cost of the prime factor-coal. At Calcutta coal coal from the Sanctoria pit is used for gas-making. This costs, I believe under Rs. 10 per ton delivered at the Gas Works. I am informed there is a discount of 5 per cent. allowed, making the net cost Rs. 9-8-0 per ton. In Bombay there is no local coal available, so we import from England and from Australia. The cost during the past year varied from Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per ton. Taking the cost at Rs. 16 we have Rs. 9-5. Rs. 16, Rs. 52, Rs. 87-5. The present average cost of whole and part month lamps in Bombay is Rs. 75 about. In Calcutta a lease was given to the Gas Co. for 21 years and providing the Municipality will enter into an agreement with the Bombay Gas Co. for a similar term or for fourteen years, my directors are prepared to offer a considerable reduction on the present rates."

THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several months ago the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London was the subject of an article in "London Truth." I am informed that the article was reprinted in some Indian newspapers. I wish you and your readers to know that the article in question is a grotesque series of misrepresentations of the purposes and proceedings of that Society, and was evidently intended to make a worthy and useful institution appear ridiculous, and therefore a fit object for public derision. I have been a Fellow of that Society for the past ten years, and I regard it is a great privilege to be associated with its distinguished and capable fellows and members. I, therefore, know something of its purposes and proceedings, and indignantly resent the baseless and mischievous slanders contained in the article referred to. I therefore trust to your courtesy to permit me to state what I know of the Society and its doings, and so, in some measure mitigate the mischief that has been unwittingly done by copying calumnies from a notorious London newspaper. The Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London, is located at Addison House, 160, Holland Road, Kensington, a commodious, handsome building, including a spacious, well-stocked library, museum and large lecture hall. The Society exists for the advancement of science, literature, and art ; its affairs are managed by a president, several vice-presidents, a numerous council, and two paid secretaries ; its fellows and members are University graduates, fellows of other learned societies, authors, and others eminent in science, literature, and art. It holds periodical meetings for lectures, for the reading of original and interesting treatises, for the promotion of new works, discoveries, and inventions, and for the diffusion of useful knowledge ; it also publishes a quarterly journal of its transactions. The Society is supported entirely by the contributions of its fellows and members, without asking or receiving pecuniary assistance from the outside public ; the persons who contribute the money and also manage its expenditure are content. If they are satisfied with the manner in which their own money is expended it surely can be no other person's business ; it is therefore nothing other than meddlesome impertinence for outsiders to interfere with, and also mean mendacious wickedness to scandalously misrepresent their purposes and proceedings.

To pillory in the public press, and brand as frauds a number of persons associated for such laudable and useful purposes is intolerable and infamous, and in this case aptly illustrates how mischievous the liberty of the Press may become when abused by heedless, imperfectly-informed, or spiteful writers.—I am, &c.,

C. FRUSHER HOWARD, F. S. Sc.,
Author of the Art of Reckoning.

Bombay, December 5.

THOUGH America provides no news of great importance just at present, she sends us the usual crop of sensational items. Another incendiary fire broke out on the wharf at New Orleans, on Monday night, before the mail left, some 28,000 bales of cotton being destroyed, a large portion of which was consigned to Liverpool. The great forest fires which have been raging in Tennessee since Saturday are fast approaching the city of Memphis, which is now hemmed in by flames on three sides. By the accidental explosion of fifty pounds of dynamite at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, six labourers were killed on the spot and many seriously injured. A passenger train was stopped on Tuesday near Little Rock, Arkansas, by a band of fifteen masked men, who by opening a switch turned the train to a siding. They then went through the carriages, and compelled the passengers to hand over their valuables, which amounted to 260 dollars in cash, and eight gold watches. The messenger in charge of the express Car when ordered to open the door, not only refused, but drew his revolver, and defended himself so well, that the robbers were forced to abandon their attempt to obtain the specie which the car contained.

A CURIOUS CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE *BOMBAY SAMACHAR*.

MR. J. SANDERS-SLATER, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of yesterday the notice issued against Mr. Burjorjee Nowrosji Apakhtiar, alleged to be the editor of the "Bombay Samachar," at the instance of one Framjee Adarjee Aibara, for the offence of publishing in the "Samachar" of the 1st ultimo a report of the meeting of the Standing Committee, held on the 31st October last.

Mr. Burjorjee appeared in person to show cause against the notice, while the proprietor and editor of the "Bombay Samachar," Mr. Maneckji Burjorjee, was represented by Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga.

The complainant in his information stated that in compliance with an invitation of the Government of India in 1883 for the discovery of a remedy for cholera, for which they offered a reward of one lakh of rupees, he thought over the subject, and coming to the conclusion that the required remedy was "perfect" sanitation, invented a system for drainage that admits of such "perfect" sanitation being obtained, and for the past ten years he has been endeavouring to obtain the adoption of it, after a just trial of it under a duly authorised committee of experts, and for this purpose he has been in correspondence with the Bombay Government and the Calcutta and Bombay Municipalities, but hitherto without the desired result. His letter to the Bombay Standing Committee appealing to the Viceroy, was placed before their meeting held on the 31st October last, when, according to the report published in the "Bombay Samachar," some member or members placed a blemish on his character for sanity, and also suggested that his letter should be thrown into the waste paper basket. The complainant addressed a courteous enquiry to the editor of the said paper, asking him to give him the names of the offending party or parties, to which enquiry the editor did not reply. The complainant, therefore, prayed that the editor be proceeded against according to law, because what he had published in his paper, which is not only widely circulated among Hindus, Mahomedans, and petitioner's co-religionists, but is also circulated among his relations, will injure him in his business, and it will cause him the loss of the support he received in the advocacy of his invention from certain European gentlemen—engineers and editors ; and also the Calcutta Municipality will not hear him further about it, if the report published in the "Bombay Samachar" be allowed to pass unchallenged.

On the case being called on yesterday Mr. Burjorjee Apakhtiar stated that he appeared in person to show cause against the notice, and would make a statement to the court. At the outset he begged to point out to his Worship that the information of the complainant on which the notice had been issued did not disclose any offence. It merely stated that he was charged with publishing in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 1st November last a report of the meeting of the Standing Committee, held on the 31st October last, to which the complainant objected. He did not know that the mere publication in a newspaper of a report of the proceedings of a public body like the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was an offence, or became one, simply because a person chose to object to it. It was not pretended that the report was untrue or had been published "mala fide," and if necessary he was prepared to show that it was an exceedingly mild and harmless version of what actually was said about the complainant at the said meeting. It appeared that another vernacular daily of Bombay, in publishing the complainant's scheme regarding the drainage of Bombay, treated it as a matter for fun, which apparently exasperated the complainant, and he protested against it by a letter addressed to that paper, and threatened the editor with the pains and penalties of law. The editor, however, in a foot-note dismissed the matter with a remark to the effect, that if the complainant himself had been present at the meeting of the Standing Committee and heard the discussion, he would have been simply staggered. Mr. Burjorjee referred to this only to show that really some strong language was probably used regarding the complainant at the said meeting, and that the "Bombay Samachar" took care not to reproduce what was actually said, but gave a very mild version of it to which no exception could possibly be taken. He submitted that he had been most unjustifiably dragged to the court, and that the complaint was utterly vexatious and frivolous, and if his Worship had known all the complainant's antecedents, as Mr. Burjorjee understood his Worship's worthy predecessor in office did, his Worship would not have troubled himself or him with this notice. He submitted that conductors of newspapers had enough onerous and responsible duties without having to answer the complaints of persons who apparently were sane enough to abuse the process of the court, though their proceedings and actions would seem to justify a doubt as to their mental condition and the comments they make about them in the Council and the Corporation. He might point out, moreover, that the translation of the paragraph complained of, annexed to the complaint was not an official ranslation, and was incorrect in the most important particular as would appear from an official translation thereof made by his Worship's chief interpreter. The complainant's translation was as follows :—"Several members put a blemish on his character for sanity," though the correct translation was "some members made comments on the state of his mind." And from this point to a statement of what the complainant's antecedents was . . . natural transition. This unfortunate person seemed to be afflicted with a monomania and to have the Bombay drainage on the brain. He imagined that he had solved the drainage problem and earned the lakh of rupees reward offered by the Government of India for the discovery of an antidote for cholera. He approached the Bombay Municipality with a petition, the burden of which was that the whole drainage system of Bombay was a huge blunder, and that he was prepared to set the matter right on scientific principles. The Municipal Commissioner, at once seeing how the matter stood, sent him about his business, and straightway the great engineer rushed to the High Court with a plaint against Mr. Acworth, claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages for compensation for jealous neglect of the complainant's drainage proposals ; but doubting his sanity and denying his engineering talents, Mr. Justice Starling rejected the plaint at once. The complainant's next move was to approach Government with a petition about his invention of an admirable system of drainage, based on truly scientific principles, the result of ten or twelve years' laborious study, which apparently had not left his brains where they were before. Government, too, turned a deaf ear to his petition, and the complainant had warned them of an appeal to H. E. the Viceroy. It was only necessary to refer to his petitions and to the persistency with which he had been pestering the authorities to be satisfied that the treatment he had received was the only one that could have been given to his extravagant fancy. At the meeting of the Corporation, held on the 19th November last, a letter from the complainant forwarding a copy of his petition to the Government of Bombay and requiring the Corporation to reconsider its decision about his scheme, or to send up the papers to the Viceroy, was laid before the meeting, and one of the members, while proposing that the letter be recorded, expressed regret that the old man seemed to have run away with some extravagant and impracticable notions about the drainage, and that out of pity for his old age the best course was simply to record his letter. This humane treatment seemed to have had no effect on the complainant as he rushed into court and applied for a summons against the said speaker, which application was, however, Mr. Burjorjee understood, dismissed by his Worship on the ground that in the information nothing like a criminal offence was disclosed. This was the man who now complained of a paragraph in the "Bombay Samachar" which had on his own admission, shown him great consideration, and Mr. Burjorjee submitted that his Worship would not only discharge the notice but warn the complainant against such annoyance in future. In conclusion, he begged to point out that the notice was directed to him as the alleged editor of the "Bombay Samachar" newspaper. He might, however, state that he was not the editor and that the notice had been addressed to the wrong person. He was connected with that paper in so far that he was the general assistant to the proprietor and editor, Mr. Maneckjee Burjorjee. On his having brought to the notice of Mr. Maneckjee the fact of the present proceedings, he had, Mr. Burjorjee understood, instructed Mr. Bhaishanker, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, to show cause against the said notice on his behalf, if his Worship so directed, and to waive the technical objection of the notice not having been served upon him.

Mr. Bhaishanker, who appeared for the editor of the "Bombay Samachar," said :—Your Worship will allow me to say that the gentleman against whom notice has been issued has no connection whatever with it. He is in no respect but the general assistant to the proprietor and editor of the "Bombay Samachar." I appear for Mr. Maneckji Burjorjee editor of the "Samachar," and what I have to say is stated by Mr. Burjorjee in his long statement. I want this statement to be filed. Your Worship will see that we have not published everything that was said at the meeting of the Standing Committee, and the reason for not giving the names of the speakers was that, by our doing so, he would trouble your Worship with some sort of application. I will now request your Worship to dismiss the notice.

His Worship : If I had known the antecedents of this man I would never have issued the notice.

Mr. Bhaishanker : I hope your Worship will warn him. No man can trifle with the court in this manner. If a notice is issued we must come here to show cause, but it is very annoying for a leading newspaper in Bombay like the "Samachar" to be dragged into a court by a man in this way.

His Worship : I must say that my eyes were rather opened when I received another application from him only a few days ago.

Mr. Bhaishanker : He has misled the court by not giving an official translation of the matter complained of. We have said nothing about his sanity. What we have said is that comments were made about the state of his mind.

His Worship : I have come to the conclusion that there is no case against the defendant and the complainant is not entitled to any process. The notice is discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute a rule "nisi," granted on the 5th December, 1893, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge under Section 60 of the Act.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the Official Assignee, opposed the application on the grounds that the matter was not "ripe for hearing, as the provisions of the Act had not been complied with, and the certificate of the Clerk of the Court showed what the insolvent had done, and what he had still to do in the matter. The rule nisi was granted under Section 60, and the hearing was fixed for that day ; but rule 24, which provided for the publication of a notice in the "Government Gazette" and other papers, had not been complied with.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, at this stage, contended that the Official Assignee had no "locus standi" to oppose the application.

Mr. Macpherson : I am not opposing the application. The Official Assignee in this matter appears as "amicus curiæ" to point out that the matter, at this stage, is not ripe for hearing. Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said that, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, copies of the petitioner's schedule had not been furnished to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Lang : It is not so.

Mr. Macpherson said that, under Section 60, there were certain provisions which ought to be complied with before getting the discharge. Section 85 provided for furnishing copies of the schedule to the Chief Secretary, which was not done till the 31st of July last after a lapse of nearly seven months. There were creditors outside the jurisdiction of this court for more than ten lakhs of rupees. They had had no notice served under the section, and therefore the court would not be justified in making the order as copies of the schedule had not been transmitted by the Chief Secretary to the Home Government. The learned counsel then read the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, and contended that the English creditors ought to have been given an opportunity of considering their position.

His Lordship : And that appears to have been done now.

Mr. Macpherson said that no notice of the confirmation of the adjudication order was given to the Chief Secretary to Government.

Mr. Lang said that this was rather an extraordinary application on the part of one officer of the court in bringing to its notice what another officer had failed to do. Under Section 66, under which the rule was obtained, it was not necessary that notice should be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government. As little delay was allowed to occur in this matter as was possible, and notice was given to the Chief Secretary in the usual course and time, all the English creditors, Mr. Lang contended, had been served personally, and it was for not the Official Assignee to say that the Chief Secretary to Government had not done what he was required to do by the Act. There was nothing in rule 24 which provided furnishing copies of the schedule to the Chief Secretary to Government. Personal notice was given to each and all the English creditors and the court from that fact alone ought to presume that they had been served.

Mr. Macpherson said that by the Act the English creditors were entitled to be informed of their position through the "London Gazette."

His Lordship remarked that the presumption one would draw from the certificate of the Clerk of the Court was that certain of the creditors were informed of the matter in July last. The question for the court to decide was whether that would be considered sufficient notice of the order. Each of the creditors, his lordship said, appeared to have been served personally, and that, in the opinion of the court, was sufficient notice.

The rule was accordingly made absolute for the final discharge of the insolvent.

Mr. Macpherson, after the passing of the order, appeared for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered and other Banks, the creditors of the insolvent, and asked that, under Section 85 of the Insolvency Act, judgment ought to be entered up in the name of the Official Assignee, for the benefit of the creditors, to the insolvent's future estate. In support of this application, Mr. Macpherson said that the insolvent was found guilty by this court, and was sentenced, under Sections 50 and 51 of the Act, to suffer imprisonment for three months on the Criminal Side of the jail, and his discharge had been postponed for a year for concealing certain of his property. Mr. Macpherson said that the creditors did not appear now in vindication of the order. They had only appeared to secure their right to the future acquirement of any property by the insolvent, to which they, as creditors, had a claim. The entering up of the judgment, Mr. Macpherson said, would in no way prejudice the insolvent, as he would be sufficiently protected for his maintenance, and even for a sufficient margin for the purposes of his trade, if he at all carried on any, but he did not see why the interests of the creditors should not be secured by entering up the judgment for a sum over and above the margin. It was the invariable practice of this court to enter up judgment in every case, and he did not see why an insolvent, who was found to have concealed his property, and to have traded recklessly, should not be similarly treated.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, contended that it was not a case in which an insolvent ought to be made to suffer any further punishment. The practice of the court, in entering judgment, was based on a misreading of rule 42, and the judges making the order had not fully gone into the full meaning of it. The learned counsel urged that the insolvent ought not to be punished on the ground of the mere practice hitherto adopted by the court. The insolvent had given up property worth eleven lakhs of rupees. The persons who had come forward now to oppose him were the very persons who had assisted the insolvent

WRITERS AND READERS.

Messrs. Methuen have acquired the serial and book rights both here and in America of the novel which Lucas Malet has recently written. The author has not published any story since 1890, in which year her powerful book, The Wages of Sin, had a remarkable success. Messrs. Methuen will also publish Lucas Malet's next novel, which is already partly written.—Mr. Gilbert Parker's new romance, The Trail of the Sword, will not be published till the new year, and it will then appear in one volume instead of the formerly orthodox two volumes.

The series of modern novels to be commenced in January by Messrs J. M. Dent with a work by Miss Jane Barlow, will include a novel by Mr. Walter Raymond, and also a translation of some Danish stories by Mrs. Lucas whose sister, Miss Nellie Ericsen, well known in artistic cirles, is about to start for Denmark, in order that the illustrations may illustrate the scenery of the plots.

Mr. William Morris has issued a circular letter announcing that the Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer will contain seventy illustrations by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, instead of sixty, as originally announced; but that, in consequence of the great demand for the book, the edition will consist of 425 copies instead of 325. Mr. Morris therefore offers the subscribers an opportunity of cancelling their orders, if they desire to do so.

Mr. Ruskin, Taine, and other art critics have written about Jacopo Robusti, otherwise Tintoretto, but up to the present no complete analysis of his genius or examination of his works has been published. May 31 last was the three hundredth anniversary of the great painter's death, and this year has accordingly been thought by Messrs. Putnam to be appropriate for the issue of a volume by Mr. Frank Preston Stearns dealing fully with the artist, his method of painting, and the characteristics of his genius. Four of Tintoretto's masterpieces, Worship of the Golden Calf, The Crucifixion, Bacchus and Ariadne, and The last Portrait of himself will be reproduced, and the book will also contain a list of his works and the names of the galleries where they are to be found.

Dr. Andrew D. White, a former American Minister at Berlin, and president of Cornel University, New York, is the author of The Warfare of Science, which an English firm are about to publish. Mr. White shows the progress that has been made in overcoming by science certain popular fallacies, and indicates the advances made in this direction. As the title indicates, he treats of the 'wars' made by science upon superstitions, witchcraft, priestcraft, and numerous isms.

The late Dr. Hort's long-promised Judaistic Christianity will be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. The volume contains two courses of lectures delivered at Cambridge, where the influence exercised by Dr. Hort as Hulsean Professor in Divinity is not likely to be soon forgotten. The object of the lectures is to review the facts of the Apostolic history in relation to a single clearly defined issue, and to restate them in the fresh light shed on them by fifty years of discussion.—Another book to be issued next week by Messrs. Macmillan is Christus Imperator, a series of lecture-sermons on the universal empire of Christianity. The discourses were delivered in 1893 in the Chapel-of-Ease to the Parish Church of Wavertree—at that time the centre of much excellent social work done by Mr. Stubbs, who had not yet been (promoted to the Deanery of Ely. Among the preachers are some of the foremost thinkers and writers of the Church of England, and the volume is edited by Mr. Stubbs.

An edition of Defoe's works, including all his novels and some excerpts from his shorter writings, will be issued next year in sixteen volumes by Messrs. J. M. Dent, Mr. G. A. Aitken has undertaken the editing, and the books will be illustrated by Mr. J. B. Yeats, the father of the author of The Celtic Twilight. The publications, to be brought out monthly, will commence in January with Robinson Crusoe, in three volumes, and later will follow Duncan Campbell, Memoirs of a Cavilier, Captain Singleton, Moll Flanders, Journal of the Plague, Colonel Jacque, Roxana, and A New Voyage Round the World, the series being commpleted with two volumes of miscellanies. Certain books, says Mr. Aitken, which have for their groundwork history or biography could not be excluded from a complete edition of Defoe's stories, and the little known Serious Reflections is given because it has an important bearing upon Robinson Crusoe and upon the author's life, and because it is an excellent specimen of his moral writings. On the other hand, the description of the great storm of 1703 has not been reprinted, as it appears to contain no element of fiction. Former editors have taken upon themselves to make many corrections of grammar and idiom to the ruin of the distinctive character of some of Defoe's works. They also divided several of the stories into chapters as they thought fit, and later editors, states Mr. Aitken, have followed them blindly. The three available collections of Defoe were issued some forty or fifty years ago, so the promised edition should prove interesting to those who reverence the father of the English novel.

Mr. Murray has in the press two works whose subjects are of great interest to historical writers and readers. The more important of the two is the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson's Life and Times of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr Simpkinson, who is Rector of Farnham, in Surrey and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, has bestowed immense pains upon his Life of Laud, about whom no comprehensive, scholarly, and careful book has yet been written. Sketches, more or less complete, there are in abundance; but no complete and standard history. It is Mr. Simpkinson's ambition to supply this want.—The second work, also, is the biography of a Bishop. It is the Rev. Herbert Birks' Life and Correspondence of Thomas Valpy French, First Bishop of Lahore. Dr. French was born in 1825 and died in 1891. The Life is to be in two volumes—I., The Missionary Scholar; II., The Missionary Bishop. It will be published some time in the early part of the new year.

Mr. William Swan Sonnenschein, of the well-known publishing firm, is himself a maker of books. His big quarto volume, The Best Books, the labour of many years, is of great use to persons engaged in literary and scientific research. But as the number of books, even of good ones, is accumulating at a rapid rate, the compiler of the work just named has been engaged upon a First Supplement to the original quarto. The Supplement brings the elaborately, and yet clearly classified lists of books in all subjects and in all the literary languages, down to the midsummer of this year, and will shortly be published in quarto form, like the original volume. This Supplement is something more than a classified list of books in Belles Letters, Science, Art, History, Biography, Music, &c., for it contains brief summaries of the contents of books.—Messrs. Sonnenschein and Co. will soon have ready the first volume of a new series which they lately projected in the Old English Library.

Messrs. Gay and Bird are publishing an elaborate work upon which their representative has long been at work among the museums, public libraries, and private collections of London, Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Vienna, Florence, and Berne. Famous Composers and their Works is the title of this undertaking. It contains sixty-five biographies, written by twenty-six contributors, English, French, German, and American. Besides the purely biographical matter, there are criticisms of the respective composers' work, with indications of their influence upon one another, and their relative positions in musical history; and a series of essays on the development and cultivation of the principal forms of musical art in England, on the Continent, and in America. The work is to be published in four quarto volumes, at four guineas.—Among other books which Messrs. Gay and Bird are bringing out are Mrs. Frank May's Witch of the Juniper Walk (Dec. 1), and the National Cyclopædia of American Biography, to be completed in twelve volumes, at the probable price of two guineas each. Mrs. May is the wife of the late Cashier of the Bank of England. Her book is a volume of fairy tales, illustrated with text and full-page drawings by the authoress.—The same poulishers are also bringing out a Society Novel, the heroine of which is made to appear in the Empire Theatre. The Fencing Girl, as she and the story are named, is by Roof Rooper. Llanartro: A Welsh Idyll, by Mrs. F. Reynolds, will be published by them early in December.

Messrs. Putnam's Sons are about to publish the third volume of a work to which the death of the Czar Alexander III. has given a special interest, M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu's Empire of the Tsars. The work is translated from the French by M. Ragozin. In connection with this subject it may be useful to draw the reader's attention to M. Leroy Beaulieu's article on the late Czar in the current number of the Revue de Paris. Of the late Czar he writes in the warmest, most appreciative manner. Political and social Russia resembles, he says, her two-headed eagle, for she looks east and west as if hesitating between two ideals. This hesitation, he says, is illustrated by the fact that hitherto each new Czar's policy has been to a large extent a reaction from his predecessor's—Alexander II. was more liberal than Alexander Nicholas, and Alexander III. less so than his father. Alexander III., says M. Leroy Beaulieu, took note of the enervating liberalism of the West, and of the sterile agitation of our Chambers, as sterile, he adds, as the noisy agitation of the waves. Hierarchy and patriarchy, continues the French critic, summed up Alexander III.'s Slavonic policy. The critic then goes on to say that the time has come when Governments must unite against Socialism and Radicalism, and that France must not be suffered to become a laboratory of social experiments, unless she is content to let empires and kingdoms act without her or against her. So far M. Leroy Beaulieu, whose opinions we quote without comment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 4.

Mitchell, Lt-Col, Bengal, A A G, from leave, from England.
Gott, Capt, Bo, The Governor's Body Guard, from leave, from England.
Vaughan, Capt, 7th B I, to rejoin, from England.
Massie, Lt, Bo, R A, to rejoin, from England.
Gastrell, Major, 8th Bengal I, to rejoin, from England.
Hughes, Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Bhuj.
Bell, Lt, Ms, 11th M I, to rejoin, from England.
Newnham, Capt, 10th Bo L I, from furlough, from England.
Warren, Surg-Maj-Genl, Bo, P M O, on duty, from Poona.
Wricht, Capt, Ms R E, on furlough, from Bengalore.
Irving, Major, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, from Meerut.
Newell, Capt, Bengal, I S C, off furlough, from England.
Boger, Capt, Ms, Cheshire Regt, on duty, from Wellington.

December 5.

Boger, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednager.
Banard, Capt, Bo, R A, on med cert, from Kirkee.
Hughes, Lt, Bengal, Erinpura I, Force, on leave, from Erinpura.
Winter, Lt, Punjab, 25th P I, on leave, from Sialkote.
Gordon, Capt, Bo, on furlough, from Sialkote.
Hay, Lt, Bengal, 5th Cav, on furlough, from Nowgong.
Cockburn, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Barrackpore.
Burrows Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURE.—December 4.

Hayes, Major, Bengal, 1st B C, on duty, to Meerut.
Rees Smyth, Capt, Bengal, R Irrish, from leave, to Deolali.

December 5.

Tyler, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wynyard, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 6th December, 1894.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's parade "Battalion Drill."
Dress:—Drill Order Khaki.—Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars, on Saturday the 8th instant, as follows:—
Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-30 p.m.
2. District order No. 330, dated 4th December, 1894, is published for information.
His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat on Thursday the 13th December 1894 at 4-30 p.m.
(1). All Officers of the Garrison off duty should attend.
Dress.—Full Dress (Levee dress).
(2). All Officers of the Garrison will assemble at 4-15 p.m., in the Ante-room, reserved for them with a view to the whole being presented consecutively by Corps and Department.
(3). A Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps of 100 Rank and File, with Band and due proportion of Officers, will parade at 4 p.m. drawn up at the west entrance of the Secretariat, to receive His Excellency.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3669 Vol. W. Blaney.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 6th December, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill,
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10-in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. Parade for Saturday next the 8th instant:—
No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress:—Drill, order without arms.—Puttees to be worn. Parade will be dismissed at the Sassoon Dock.
No. 2 Company will proceed to Coorla Rifle range for class firing. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30, 4-15, and 4-30 p.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later than the above.
Dress:—Drill order (Carbines only).
3. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
4. Attention is invited to the advertisement as to an entertainment in the Corps Club *this evening*.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W.-P. and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr F Baker, Magte and Collr, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal' privilege leave for two months.

The Revd F W Chamberlain (probationary Chaplain), Chaplain of Benares, privilege leave for one month in extension of that granted him already.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr T A H Way, Covenanted Asst Magte and Collr, one month on medical certificate.

Mr Frederick St George de Carteret, who has been appointed to the Police Dept by the Secy of State for India, and who reported his arrival in Allahabad, to be a probationary Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr J S Campbell, Asst Commr, Gonda, is appointed, to be an Addl Sess Judge of the Bareilly Sess Division.

Surgn-Lieut-Col W A D Fasken, Civil Surgn, on return from leave, to the Farukhabad district.

Mr E J Kitts, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Jhansi Judgeship.

Mr E H S Pasley, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Bareilly to Bulandshahr.

Mr A M W Shakespear, Magte and Collr, on being relieved by Mr Macpherson, to Unao as Depy Commr.

Mr E R W Davidson, Asst Magte and Collr, from Crawnpore to Sitapur as Asst Commr.

Mr A C Walker, Asst Magte and Collr, from Saharanpur to Jhansi.

Mr W J D Burkitt, Asst Magte and Collr, from Allahabad to Gorakhpur.

Mr R P Dewhurst, Asst Magte and Collr, from Fyzabad to Cawnpore.

Mr S R Daniels, Asst Magte and Collr, from Jalaun to Etah.

Surg-Maj C C Vaid, Civil Surg from Farukhabad to Kheri.

Surg-Maj J C C Smith, Civil Surg from Kheri to Bara Banki.

Mr H F D Pennington, Dist and Sess Judge, from the Addl Judgeship of Moradabad to the Farukhabad Judgeship.

Mr E O E Leggatt, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, from Furukhabad to the Addl Judgeship of Moradabad.

Lieut H Hastings, leave out of India for eight months and sixteen days in extension.

Charles Andrew Billon Olliver, Esq. to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Appointing him to these Provinces, Mr W Sullivan, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, and attached to the Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Appointing him to these Provinces, Mr C E Hall, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, and attached to the Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr T S Fitzpatrick, Apprentice Engr, Bulandshahr, Division, Ganges Canal, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, and posted to the Cawnpore Division Lower Ganges Canal.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF DECEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Poona and 10 at Bangalore, Karachi and Allahabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Sholapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum 4° to 7° in excess at Delhi, Allahabad, Ajmere, Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 80° at Cuddapah and the lowest 42° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Jacobabad, Belgaum, Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Negapatam. Moderate rain has fallen at Negapatam and Trichinopoly. Conditions are favourable for rain at or in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore. Trichinopoly and Negapatam.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

Wednesday's barometric observations indicate that pressure has fallen in Beluchistan, but it has risen from briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India. It has fallen slightly in Bengal and Burma; and is in defect everywhere. The deficiency being greatest in North-Eastern India. The temperature has decreased from briskly to rapidly in sind, Rajputana, Central India, and the North-West Provinces. Light showers have been received in upper India hill districts, assam, and Chota Nagpur, the heaviest being half-an-inch at Sebsagar. Few showers have fallen in the Coromandal Coast. Trichinopoly and Negapatam have each received one inch. The skies have cleard in the Nort-West provinces. Fine weather prevails, over the whole of Northern India and greater part of the Peninsula. The conditions are unchanged in Southern India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th December, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·884
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·2
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·1
General Directions of wind*.	NW, ENE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	181

*From midnight to midnight.

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

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"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

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H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
20 Medals.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS, AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS, EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
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Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

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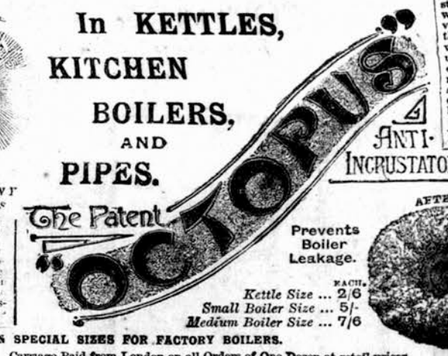
Messrs. Neville, Ice and Co., Brewers, the Queen, Windsor write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."



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Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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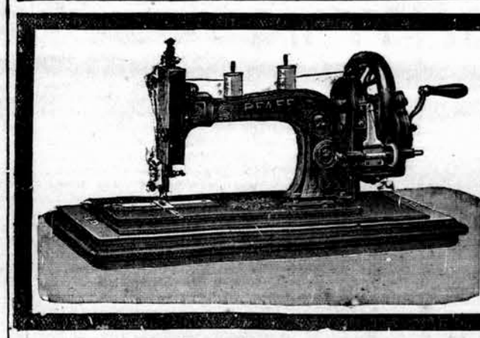

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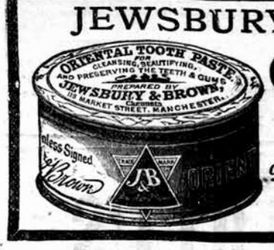

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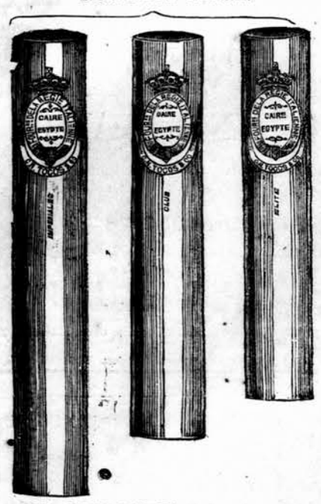

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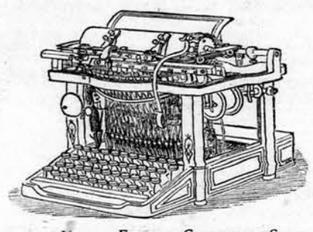

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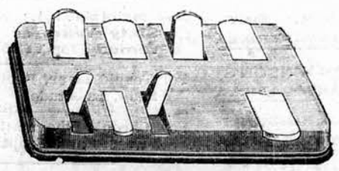

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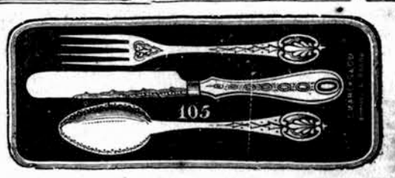

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PRICES:—
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free*
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